

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 25.
WHOLE NUMBER 909

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

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The Long Range Rifle of the World.



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USING THE REGULATION ARM OF GREAT BRITAIN—THE "MARTINI-HENRY" RIFLE.

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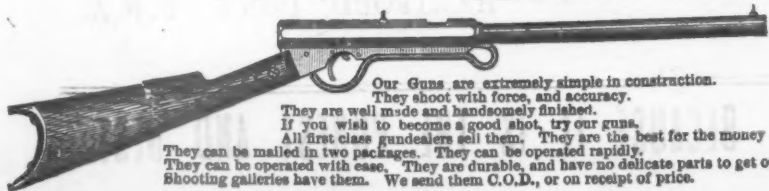
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Liabilities, - - - 13,252,078.59

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JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

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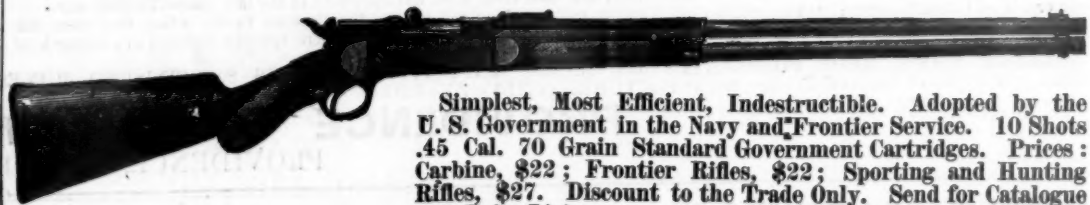


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

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THE NEW HELMETS.

In their report published in July, 1879, the Miles Board said upon the subject of the dress hat: "The present shako and helmet of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery are objectionable and cause great dissatisfac-

tion; the plume to be detachable, of buffalo hair, and of the color of the facings of the corps. For all dismounted officers of the line, a cork helmet covered with black cloth, with spike and eagle and chin-chain of the pattern submitted. The chin-chains of foot officers will not be worn down habitually; it will be attached to the left side, pass diagonally up across the front of the helmet and be secured at the back. For all enlisted men

more, and the weight of [the hat for mounted troops six ounces."

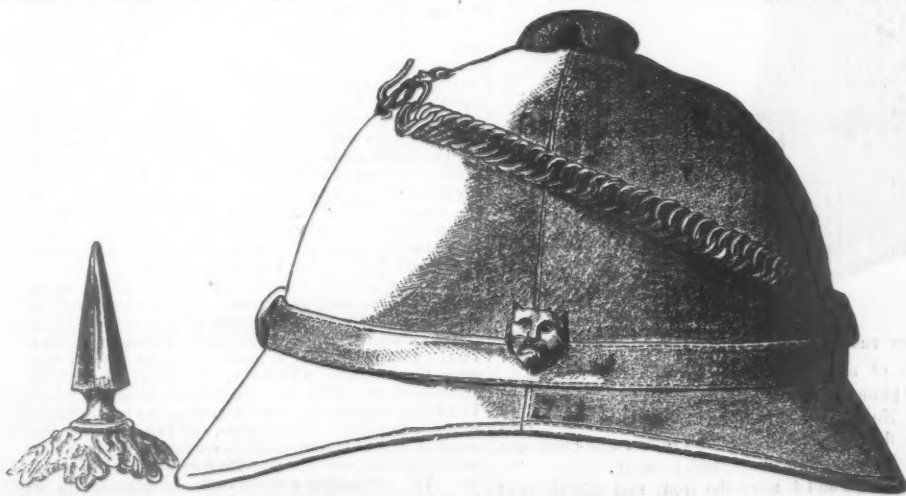
This recommendation, after waiting eighteen months, has finally been adopted—substantially—in the order al-



NO. 1.—HELMET FOR FIELD OFFICERS, OFFICERS OF MOUNTED TROOPS, AND SIGNAL CORPS, FULL DRESS.

tion. They are of poor material (felt) and badly shaped, and the board accordingly recommends the adoption for all officers and men of the line of the Army of helmets of the patterns herewith submitted, and which may be generally described as follows: For all mounted officers of the line, a cork helmet covered with black cloth, with eagle and chin-chain of

of Cavalry and Light Artillery a helmet of the pattern submitted, ornamented and trimmed the same as prescribed for mounted officers, except that the eagle shall be as now worn, the chin-strap shall be of leather, the braid and hat-cord of worsted, and the plume of horse-hair, to be detachable. For all other enlisted men, a helmet of the pattern submitted, to be orna-



NO. 5.—OFFICERS' SUMMER HELMETS, WITH VENTILATOR.

the pattern submitted, further trimmed and ornamented with hat cord and braid arranged as now prescribed for the helmets of officers of Cavalry and Light Artil-

lery. This change of hats, if approved, will reduce the first cost of the dress hat five dollars or



NO. 3.—FOR OFFICERS OF FOOT TROOPS—FRONT VIEW.

ready published, directing the discontinuance of the dress cap for officers and men, and the adoption of the helmet in lieu thereof. General Sherman, it will be remembered, did not approve the recommendation of the board concerning helmets, saying in his endorsement upon it: "The present uniforms are good enough—helmets for mounted troops, hats for foot troops." He also preferred a straw hat for summer. These objections have, it appears, been overcome, and delay has given opportunity for lessening the old stock on hand.



NO. 6.—HELMET FOR ENLISTED MEN—SIDE VIEW.

The careful computations made in the office of the Quartermaster-General have also shown that there was no objection on the score of increased expense. So the Army are to have the helmet which German prowess has brought into fashion.

The field and mounted officers' helmet and the summer helmet are adopted from the models recommended by the Miles board. The foot officers' helmet, and the helmet for enlisted men, are patterns gotten up by Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K., U. S. A., Philadelphia Depot. We understand that the patterns and models of helmets adopted on the recommendation of the Miles Board,



NO. 2.—FIELD OFFICERS' HELMET, WITH SPIKE.



NO. 4.—HELMET FOR OFFICERS OF FOOT TROOPS—SIDE VIEW.

namely, the helmets for field officers and all other mounted officers, and the summer helmets, were made and furnished by H. V. Allen and Co., New York.

For the information of the Army we publish illustrations of the new helmets. These are copies from photographs taken at the office of the Quartermaster-General. Cut No. 1 shows the helmet for field officers, with plume; white plume for infantry, red for artillery, yellow for cavalry. This is also the helmet for all

officers of mounted troops. Signal Corps to have an orange plume.

Cut No. 2, on this page, presents a front view of the field officers' helmet with spike; gilt cords and tassels for cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

Cuts Nos. 3 and 4 show the front and side views of the helmets for officers of foot troops. Cut No. 4 is on this page and cut No. 3 on the previous page.

Cut No. 5 is the summer helmet (to be worn by all

officers), with ventilator. The brim is to be one-half inch wider all around than in the original sample, from which this cut is taken. It will be seen that it is very light and comfortable. The weight of the sample in the office of the Quartermaster-General is but ten ounces.

Cut No. 6 shows the helmet for enlisted men as it appears worn by the soldier. It is the lightest of all the specimens in the office of the Quartermaster-General, weighing but 8½ oz., plus—in the case of mounted troops—of the cord, tassels and plumes.

The following interesting despatch of the London *Times*, a brief reference to which has already been published in the JOURNAL, has been forwarded to us for republication:

BUCHAREST, Dec. 14.

A manoeuvre executed by a squadron of cavalry at Rustchuk during the recent visit of the Prince of Roumania, confirmed an idea I have long entertained for the protection of cavalry which is exposed to an enemy's fire where there is no natural protection or cover and where the mounted troops are compelled to maintain their uncomfortable position for a considerable length of time. Of course, a good General will always endeavor to choose positions for his mounted troops where they will be sheltered, except when actually advancing to the charge; but two situations are always liable to occur when severe loss is certain to ensue under the existing order of things—first, when cavalry are fighting as infantry; and, second, when the action takes place on ground which affords no natural cover for mounted men. The details of the battle of Maiwand, in Afghanistan, show that bad generalship was responsible for much that happened there to the defeated combatant; but the position in which General Burrows's cavalry found themselves might be duplicated to a certain extent in an action where no such defeats in the commander existed. The manoeuvre referred to consisted in the squadron charging at full speed and then stopping suddenly. The men threw themselves from the saddle, the horses lay down flat upon the ground, and the men lay behind these living breastworks with rifles pointed at an imaginary enemy over the rampart. A horse lying down presents less than one-fourth the surface exposed when standing up, and this position not only reduces 75 per cent. the chances of the animal being hit, but it also serves as an instantaneous rampart for the rider. Cavalry lying down in this manner would be concealed by hedges of low brushwood, and it would require much less time and be much less demoralizing for the men to remount under such circumstances than to retreat rapidly to some point in the rear where the reserve men were holding the horses. Again, if horses were trained to lie down at command a very short time only would be required to throw up a breastwork in any ordinary soil which would shelter the animals completely. Had such an intrenchment been thrown up at Maiwand, General Nuttall's cavalry might have made a very different record when they were ordered to charge and rescue the broken infantry. It is not difficult to teach horses to lie down; a large proportion of the Cossack horses will do it, and others can be taught just as easily. The above would, of course, apply equally well to horses attached to field artillery.

On the 1st of January, 1881, there were 199 ships and vessels of all rates and classes in commission in the British navy, manned by 30,448 officers and men of all ranks and ratings from the admiral to the boy. These ships and vessels were commanded by 79 captains, 57 commanders, 53 lieutenants in command, 2 staff-captains, and 9 staff-commanders. Seventeen flag officers were flying their flags, viz., 2 admirals, 5 vice-admirals, and 10 rear-admirals. Four officers were flying a commodore's second-class broad pendant: 2 in command on the Australian and Cape of Good Hope stations, and 2 in naval charge at Jamaica and Hong Kong respectively. On the China station there were 23 ships and vessels, viz.: 1 ironclad, 7 corvettes and sloops, 11 gun-vessels and gun-boats, 2 surveying vessels (the Flying Fish and Magpie), 1 despatch-vessel, and one receiving ship. On the Mediterranean station there 20 ships and vessels, comprising 6 iron-clads, the Alexandra, Invincible, Monarch, Téméraire, Thunderer and Superb; 8 gun vessels or gun-boats; 1 sloop; 1 steel despatch-vessel; 1 torpedo depot-ship; 1 paddle despatch-vessel; 1 surveying vessel; 1 receiving ship; and 1 sailing training sloop. The Pacific station numbered 13 sail, including 2 iron-clads, 8 corvettes and sloops, 1 gun-vessel, 1 surveying ship, and one store-ship. On the North American and West Indian station there were 13 ships, comprising one ironclad, 5 corvettes and sloops, 4 gun-boats, 1 surveying vessel, 1 floating battery, and 1 depot ship. On the East Indian station there were, including the London store-ship at Zanzibar, 12 men-of-war: 6 being corvettes or sloops, and 5 gun-vessels or gun-boats. On the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station there were 9 pendants: viz., 3 corvettes, 6 gun-vessels and gun-boats, 1 paddle-vessel, and 1 store-ship at Simon's Bay. The Australian station numbers 11 vessels, including a corvette and a sloop ordered home, and a sloop on her passage out. Of this squadron, 3, including the Wolverine, commodore's ship, are corvettes, 4 are sloops and 4 are small sailing schooners. The Channel Squadron, at present lying off Lisbon, comprises the Achilles, Agincourt, Minotaur, and Northumberland, ironclads, and the Salamis, despatch-vessel. The Flying Squadron, now on passage to the Falkland Islands, comprises 1 iron frigate, the Inconstant, 1 iron corvette, the Bacchante, 2 steel corvettes, the Carysfort and Cleopatra, and 1 composite corvette, the Tourmaline. The remaining ships-of-war, in commission on January 1, comprise the Coast-guard or First Reserve Squadron, vessels employed on particular service, as troop and store ships; also the flag-ships at the different ports with their tenders, the training sailing brigs, etc.

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'd-in-Chief.*
Alexander Ramsey, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, *Adj.-General.*
Henry T. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, *Adjutant-General.*
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, *Inspector-General.*
Brig.-General Wm. McK. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, *Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.*
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, *Chief Signal Officer.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, Hdqrs, Fort Custer, M. T. 2d Lt. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col. 8th Artillery: Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding: Hdqrs New Orleans, La. Major T. M. Vincent, Adj.-Gen.
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Col. 4th Cav., commanding: Hdqrs Little Rock, Ark.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General C. O. Augur: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Texas. Major James P. Martin, Adj.-Gen.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry, commanding: Hdqrs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, Adj. 20th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Nueces.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry: Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, 22d Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry: Hdqrs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav., A. A. G.
District of the North Texas.—Hdqrs, Fort McKavett, Texas. Col. William H. Shafer, 1st Infantry, commanding.

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AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y. Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A. 1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

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LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

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Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DETENTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 20th Inf.
Surgeon Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surgeon Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.
Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Barnes, 8th Inf.
Capt. John J. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. E. E. 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. G. N. Bonford, 13th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 13th Inf.
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.

RENDEZVOUS.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and
Sycamore sts. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. But, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West
Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 290 Penn ave. Capt. William E. Dove, 12th Inf.
Richmond, Va., 1408 Main st. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James A. Snyder, 2d Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F st. 1st Lt. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf.

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Major JOHN GREEN, 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.
1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
ON DUTY AT DEPOT.
Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.
1st Lieut. George F. Foote, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Hocl S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry.

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Boston, Mass., 89 Court st. Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.
Louisville, Ky., 196 1st st. Capt. H. W. Wesells, Jr., 3d Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 57 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 11 S. Clark st. Capt. Thos. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.
N. Y. Branch, 875 Canal st. 1st Lt. W. C. Rawolle, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 319 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. F. Hatfield, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 341 Pine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Bagnus, 1st Cav.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Inspector-General's Department.—Col. Delos B. Sackett, to be senior inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Marcy, retired; Capt. Joseph C. Breckinridge, 2d Artillery, to be assistant inspector-general, with the rank of major.

Corps of Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. William F. Reynolds, to be colonel, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Barnard, retired; Major Wm. P. Craighill, to be lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Reynolds, promoted; Capt. Amos Stickney, to be major, June 2, 1881, vice Craighill, promoted; 1st Lieut. Thomas Turtle, to be captain, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Stickney, promoted.

2nd Cavalry.—First Lieut. William C. Rawolle to be captain, Dec. 20, 1880, vice Peale, dismissed; Second Lieut. James N. Allison to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1880, vice Rawolle, promoted; Second Lieut. Charles F. Roe to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1880, he being the regimental adjutant.

1st Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Dent, 5th Artillery, to be colonel 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Vogdes, retired; Captain Royal T. Frank, 1st Artillery, to be major 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Hamilton, promoted; 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andruss to be captain 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Frank, promoted; 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, to be first lieutenant 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Andruss, promoted.

5th Artillery.—Major John Hamilton, 1st Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel 5th Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Dent, promoted.

1st Infantry.—Maj. William H. Brown, 18th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Lugenbeel, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

6th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. A. McD. McCook, 10th Infantry, to be colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Hazen, appointed Chief Signal officer. First Lieut. Jacob F. Munson, 6th Infantry, to be captain, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Sanders, promoted to the 8th Infantry. First Lieut. William Badger, to be captain, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Poland, promoted to the 18th Infantry. Second Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Munson, promoted. Second Lieut. George B. Walker, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Badger, promoted.

8th Infantry.—Capt. William W. Sanders, 6th Infantry, to be major, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Mizner, promoted to the 10th Infantry.

10th Infantry.—Maj. Henry R. Mizner, 8th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice McCook, promoted to the 6th Infantry.

11th Infantry.—First Lieut. Ira Quinby to be captain 11th Infantry, Dec. 21, 1880, vice Choisy, deceased; 2d Lieut. John J. Dougherty to be 1st Lieut. 11th Infantry, Dec. 21, 1880, vice Quinby, promoted.

12th Infantry.—First Lieut. David J. Craigie to be captain, Dec. 16, 1880, vice Thompson, deceased; Second Lieutenant William Allen to be first lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant William L. Geary to be first lieutenant.

18th Infantry.—Capt. John S. Poland, 6th Infantry, to be major, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Brown, promoted to the 1st Infantry.

25th Infantry.—1st Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, to be captain 25th Infantry, vice Geddes, dismissed.

Transfers.—Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 4th Cavalry, and Capt. Allen Smith, 1st Infantry, to exchange places.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A., Jan. 12, 1881.

The first paragraph of section 1 and section 9, Part 3, G. O., No. 97, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1876, are modified to read as follows:

1. To entitle an officer to mileage the travel must be performed without troops, and be covered by a specific order in the case issued by a superior officer previous to the commencement of the journey. Such orders will be issued only when the journey is on account of and necessary for the public service.

9. Orders to temporary duty, without troops, while on leave of absence, carry mileage for actual travel from place of receipt of order to place of performance of duty and return. The duty performed, the officer reverts to status of leave of absence with obligation to rejoin his station at his own expense, unless otherwise specially ordered as contemplated in paragraph 7 of this section.

G. O. 7, H. Q. A., Jan. 13, 1881.

Makes a redistribution of the General Service Clerks of the Army at the several Headquarters of Divisions and Departments, Districts, etc., so as to provide for the number required at the new Headquarters of the Division of the Gulf and Dept. of Arkansas. The total number of this class of employees now allowed is 14 sergeants, 28 corporals, 109 privates, and 9 topographical assistants, a reduction of 6 from the number authorized by G. O. 44, of 1880. The compensation remains unchanged.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., Jan. 15, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following orders are published for the information of the Army:

Hereafter when an enlisted man surrenders himself as a deserter from the Army he shall be critically examined by a medical officer at the post at which he surrenders himself, or to which he may be sent by proper authority, with a view to ascertain whether he is afflicted with any chronic disease or disability which unfit him for the military service. The report of the medical officer will be submitted to the commander of the department in which the post is situated, by whom it will be forwarded, with his remarks and recommendation, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Jan. 19, 1881.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

The recommendation of the Academic Board, under paragraph 9 of the Regulations of the Military Academy, that "The general Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States, by Thomas M. Cooley, LL.D.," be adopted as a text book in the law course at the Military Academy, in place of "Kent's Commentaries," has been approved by the Secretary of War.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF PLATTE, Dec. 24, 1880.

As military prisoners frequently arrive at Fort Omaha, Neb., en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., without blankets or over-coats, commanding officers from whose posts such prisoners are sent, will see that they are provided with sufficient clothing to prevent suffering until their arrival at Fort Leavenworth.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF PLATTE, Jan. 10, 1881.

Publishes directions for the forwarding of the annual estimates of that Dept. for construction and repairs, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CAL., Jan. 5, 1881.

Records of Garrison and Regimental Courts-martial are frequently received at these Headquarters in cases in which the offence charged was simply drunkenness.

The Department Commander has frequently held, in his orders publishing proceedings of General Courts-martial, that: When drunkenness is charged as an offence it should be qualified in the specification as having been accompanied by disorderly conduct, discreditable exposure, etc., etc. (See G. C. M. Orders Nos. 30 and 33, from these Hdqrs., series of 1879, etc.)

As the law makes it the duty of the Department Commander to supervise proceedings of Garrison and Regimental Courts-martial, attention is redirected to the foregoing views of the Department Commander upon this subject, and officers preferring charges for trial by Garrison or Regimental Courts are enjoined, when the facts justify, to include in the specification a statement of such disorder, unseemly exposure, etc., etc., as the accused may have been guilty of.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major O. D. Greene from Vancouver Bks. to Portland, and return, on Dec. 13, was under the instructions of the Dept. Comdr., which are confirmed (S. O. 225, Dec. 20, D. C.)

Par. 7, S. O. 277, Dec. 30, 1880, from W. D., relating to Major H. C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen., is revoked (S. O., Jan. 17, W. D.)

The journey performed by Major O. D. Greene from Vancouver Bks. to Portland, and return, on Dec. 28, was under the instructions of the Dept. Comdr., which are confirmed (S. O. 229, Dec. 29, D. C.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., member G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 266, Dec. 16, 1880 (S. O., Jan. 8, W. D.)

The journeys performed by Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., from Vancouver Bks. to Portland, and return, on Nov. 27, Dec. 14 and 18, are confirmed (S. O. 230, Dec. 31, D. C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—A furlough for six months, from April 1, 1881, is granted Com'y Sergt. Samuel Slaymaker (S. O. 5, Jan. 12, D. P.)

The journeys performed by Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Com'y of Sub., from Vancouver Bks. to Portland, and return, on Nov. 15, 19, and 27, and on Dec. 14 and 18, in connection with his duties as Purchasing Com'y at Portland, Ore., are confirmed (S. O. 229, Dec. 29, D. C.)

Par. 1, S. O. 274, Dec. 27, 1880, from W. D., relating to officers of the Sub. Dept., is revoked (S. O., Jan. 19, W. D.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., will be relieved of his present duties as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. at Cheyenne, W. T., by an officer to be designated by the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte, and will then repair to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the C. O. Dept. of Arkansas for assignment to duty as Chief Com'y of Sub. of that Dept. (S. O., Jan. 19, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Until further orders, A. A. Surges, S. L. S. Smith and S. M. Finley will alternate in rendering such medical attendance as may be required from time to time for the troops at Grierson's Spring, Tex. (S. O. 49, Dec. 17, Dist. of Pecos.)

Asst. Surg. Elliott Coues is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Med. Director of the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. A.)

Asst. Surges, D. M. Appel and A. W. Taylor, members G. C. M. at Fort Supply, I. T., Jan. 20 (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. M.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 153, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, as assigns A. A. Surg. J. H. Collins to Fort Cummings, N. M., is revoked. He will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and relieve A. A. Surg. M. G. Cockey of his duties at that post. Upon being so relieved, Surg. Cockey will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty with troops in the field at that point (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. N. M.)

Asst. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary, member G. C. M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., Jan. 17 (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall, having reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, en route from leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., and report to the C. O. for duty with troops in the field at that point (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. N. M.)

The leave of absence granted Surg. Joseph C. Bailly is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. W. S. Cockrell is relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, who will return to Fort Hays, Kas., his proper station (S. O. 11, Jan. 15, D. M.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Med. Dept. are made: Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of East on receipt of this order, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty. Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas on receipt of this order, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O., Jan. 19, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the Med. Director of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 5, Jan. 6, M. D. P.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. A. S. Wolff is annulled, to take effect Jan. 7 (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward Thomas Griffith is assigned to duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 8th Cav. and 22d Inf. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Paymaster Charles M. Torrell, San Antonio, Tex., is extended one month (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, M. D. M.)

The following assignment of paymasters, for payment of troops on the muster rolls of Dec. 31, 1880, is made: Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, to pay at Fort Canby, W. T., and Stevens, Ore. Major James P. Canby, at Vancouver Bks., Vancouver Arsenal, and Fort Townsend, W. T. Major William H. Eckels, at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. Fort Lapwai, Camp Howard, and Boise Bks., I. T. Major John

B. Keefe, at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., and Camp Spokane and Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 226, Dec. 21, D. C.)

Paymaster G. E. Glenn, Newport Bks., Ky., will proceed to McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; Fort Johnston, N. C.; St. Augustine and Fort Brooke, Fla., and pay the troops at those places on the muster and pay rolls of Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 4, Jan. 17, D. C.)

Leave of absence for eight days is granted Paymaster Edmund H. Brooke, Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 10, Jan. 19, D. C.)

COMMISSIONERS OF ENGINEERS.—The leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Major Jared A. Smith, is extended one month on Surg. certificate (S. O., Jan. 10, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symon, Chief Engineer Officer, will take the duties of Chief Signal Officer until further orders (S. O. 230, Dec. 31, D. C.)

The leave of absence for one week granted Lieut. Wm. T. Russell is extended three weeks (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, Corps of Eng'rs.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. John Gordon will be relieved from duty at Whipple Bks., A. T., and will then proceed to Benicia Bks., Cal., and report in person to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Jan. 10, W. D.)

Capt. John A. Kress will take charge of, and conduct to San Francisco, Cal., Private Allen Badgely, Co. F, 1st Cav., an insane soldier (S. O. 225, Dec. 20, D. C.)

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain R. L. Baldrige is extended five months (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, has given instructions to have the approach of the "northerners" that have proved so destructive to the stock growers of Texas telegraphed in time for them to take measures for the protection of their herds. This is of great importance to sheep growers, as the losses to this class have in former times been heavy for want of this information.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending January 15, 1881:

Co. B, 1st Inf., to Fort McKavett, Tex.
Co. I, 15th Inf., to Fort Marcy, N. M.
Co. H, 20th Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Co. B, 16th Inf., to Fort Concho, Tex.
Co. B and C, 22d Inf., to Fort Duncan, Tex.
Co. G, 23d Inf., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; P. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; K. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Capt. William R. Parnell will take charge of, and conduct to San Francisco, Cal., all military convicts now at Vancouver Bks. awaiting transportation to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 228, Dec. 27, D. C.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, from Vancouver Bks., W. T., to Portland and return, on Nov. 2, 12, 15, 24, and Dec. 2, 14, 18, and 23, were under orders of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, which are confirmed (S. O. 229, Dec. 29, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific, Major George B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, M. D. P.)

Hotchkiss Magazine Carbine.—Upon the recommendation of the Chief Ordnance Officer, the C. O. Co. E is authorized to transfer to the C. O. Vancouver Arsenal ten Hotchkiss Magazine carbines, calibre .45, now on hand in his company, and reported by him as unsuited to the cavalry service (S. O. 229, Dec. 29, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. * Address via Roseman, M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; A. Fort McKinley, Wy. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.; K. I. Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. John M. Porter, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Hall, Idaho, Jan. 21 (S. O. 4, Jan. 11, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and B. I. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas.; A. D. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; K. Fort Elliott, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Chas. M. Callahan and 2d Lieut. J. B. Richards, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, I. T., Jan. 20 (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Wirt Davis, Fort Sill, Ind. T., one month on Surg. certificate (S. O. 6, Jan. 13, M. D. M.)

TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., on public business (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; F. Fort Union, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. William J. Nicholson (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, M. D. M.)

Presentations.—A despatch from Fort Meade, Dak., to the Deadwood Times gives a pleasant account of the Christmas celebration at that post. A notable incident of the day was the presentation by Company E (Haley's), 7th Cav., of a pair of gold purses to their commander, and a watch and chain to Sergeant Brommell. Another matter of interest was the presentation of a basket of champagne to the non-commissioned staff by Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adj. 7th Cav.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; K. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.

Change of Station.—The Adjutant and Band, 8th Cav., now at Fort Duncan, Tex., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and there take station (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. T.)

Co. C, now at Fort Duncan, Tex., will be taken up as part of the regular garrison of that post, and dropped from the garrison of Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, D. T.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston will proceed to join his station (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. T.)

Retired.—So much of par. 9, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, as relates to Major D. E. Clendenin, is revoked (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; E. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. F. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. Fort Craig, N. M.; M. Fort Selden, N. M.; C. K. Fort Combs, N. M. * In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

Change of Station.—Co. F (Carroll's) is relieved from field duty at Fort Cummings, N. M., and will at once return to its proper station at Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Gustav Valois, having been subpoenaed as a witness before the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Craig, N. M., will proceed at once to that post, and report to the Judge-Advocate of the Court. Upon being relieved from further attendance on the Court, Lieut. Valois will return to Santa Fe, and upon completing transfers of property, etc., to Lieut. Goodwin, will comply with so much of par. 5, S. O. 1, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, as directs him to join his company at Fort Selden (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. N. M.)

The telegraphic instructions of Jan. 8, to Lieut. M. D. Parker, to proceed from Fort Craig to Fort Union, N. M., for the purpose of superintending the shipment of company property pertaining to Co. K from that post to Fort Cummings, N. M., is confirmed (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright, one month (S. O. 9, Jan. 18, M. D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. B. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 2d Lieut. G. H. Evans, C. H. Grierson, members, and 1st Lieut. C. L. Cooper, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 12 (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. T.)

Commutation of Quarters.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade will be allowed commutation of quarters, in San Antonio, Tex., from Dec. 3 to Dec. 31, 1880, inclusive, while acting under par. 4, S. O. 243, and par. 3, S. O. 260, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. T.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave Extended.—Capt. John A. Darling, seven days (S. O. 10, Jan. 19, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. Corpus Christi, Tex.; L. Jackson Bks., La.; E. G. Little Rock Bks., Ark.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs of the 2d Art. will be transferred from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C., on or about Feb. 1; the precise time for the regimental staff, non-commissioned staff, and band, to move, to be determined by the Colonel of the regiment (S. O. 9, Jan. 18, D. E.)

Detached Service.—Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed to Denver, Colo., on public business (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. M.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson will report to the president of the Board of Officers appointed to meet in N. Y. City, Jan. 25, by S. O. 3, Jan. 6, W. D., for examination with view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Dept. (S. O., Jan. 17, W. D.)

The journeys performed, on Jan. 4 and 13, by 1st Lieut. John McGilvray, R. Q. M., and that on Jan. 13, by 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and return, on public business, are approved and confirmed (S. O. 9, Jan. 18, D. E.)

The order of the C. O. 2d U. S. Art., dated Jan. 16, 1881, directing 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith to proceed from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and supervise the work now being done upon the quarters at the latter post, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 9, Jan. 18, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. T. Howard is assigned to duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp, until further orders (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys will report, on Jan. 18, to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of East, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on public business; on completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Herman Dowd will report in person to the president of the Board of Officers appointed to meet in N. Y. City, Jan. 25, 1881, by S. O. 3, Jan. 6, 1881, W. D., for examination with view to a selection for transfer to the Ord. Dept. under the provisions of sec. 5, act of June 23, 1874 (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, president; Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Wolcott, 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., Jan. 17 (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, from Fort Stevens to Portland, Ore., and return, between Dec. 13 and 16, on public business, is authorized for mileage (S. O. 228, Dec. 27, D. C.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard is appointed member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 193, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent (S. O., Jan. 15, W. D.)

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic order of Jan. 13, to the C. O. Camp on mouth of Rio Pecos, Tex., directing 2d Lieut. T. H. Barry to proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. in session at that post, as witness in the case of 1st Lieut. B. T. Jacob, Jr., 6th Inf., is confirmed (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, D. T.)

To Join.—Lieut.-Col. P. Lugenbeel is relieved of the command of the depot at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will join his regiment (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. I. Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

* P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Bagl.

Adj., is appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 8, Jan. 11, M. D. P.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

* Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.; F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. L. Luhn and 2d Lieut. S. A. Wolf, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Hall, Idaho, Jan. 21 (S. O. 4, Jan. 11, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, having, on Jan. 13, surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence granted him, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty at that post, until the route to Fort Keogh, M. T., is open for travel, when he will return to his station at that post (S. O. 11, Jan. 14, D. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. S. Casey, president; Capt. E. Butler and W. Lyman, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 26 (S. O. 12, Jan. 15, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. D. McCook.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. K. White River Agency, Colo.; F. G. Fort Lyon, Colo.; D. H. Fort Garland, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, William Quinton, 2d Lieut. E. E. Hardin, J. B. Jackson, members, and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 26 (S. O. 12, Jan. 15, D. D.)

To Join.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, now on leave of absence at Louisville, Ky., will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for assignment to the command of the depot at David's Island, N. Y. H., relieving Lieut. Col. P. Lugenbeel, 1st Inf., who will then proceed to join his regiment (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

Revoked.—Par. 11, S. O. 9, Jan. 13, 1881, from the War Dept., directing Capt. George L. Browning to report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service for duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, is revoked (S. O., Jan. 19, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks., Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks., Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; F. Fort Sidney, Neb.; A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. F. Robinson, Neb.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Alured Larkie and 2d Lieut. Wm. Paulding, members, G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., Jan. 17 (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. E.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Alured Larkie and 2d Lieut. Wm. Paulding, members, G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., Jan. 17 (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. J. J. Dougherty, Fort Supply, D. T. (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. D.)

Capt. Choisy.—The sad duty devolves upon the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding to announce to the regiment the death of one of its officers, Captain George L. Choisy, who died at Fort Lee, New Jersey, on the 21st day of December, 1880. Entering the Army as a private Company F, 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, Captain Choisy served his country honorably and faithfully throughout the war, the termination of which found him 1st Lieutenant of his regiment, being on two occasions brevetted for gallant service in battle, and as a further reward for his services was, on the 23rd day of July, 1866, appointed Captain 40th U. S. Infantry. Since his connection with the regiment, January 1st, 1871, he served with it constantly except when prevented by the disease which finally caused his death, and by his high social qualities and goodness of heart, no less than the faithful and prompt performance of all his duties, endeared himself to all who knew him. As a token of respect to his memory the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.—By order of Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend: GEO. G. LOTT, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 11th Inf. (G. O. I. Hdqrs 11th U. S. Inf., Fort Sully, D. T., Jan. 6, 1881.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., and superintend the issues of rations to the destitute Hualpai Indians, to be made on Jan. 6 and 21 (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. A.)

2d Lieut. Guy Howard will report to the president of the Board of Officers appointed to meet in N. Y. City, Jan. 25, by S. O. 3, Jan. 6, W. D., for examination with view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Dept. (S. O., Jan. 17, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. H. G. Brown is relieved as Acting Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. T.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo. * On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Gustavus M. Buscom, Cantonment on Rio La Plata, Colo., one month (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, M. D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Thomas F. Tobey, president; 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 2d Lieut. Richard T. Yestman, Stephen J. Mulhall, members, and 1st Lieut. Albert Austin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hall, Idaho, Jan. 21 (S. O. 4, Jan. 11, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; K. Fort Selden, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

* Temporary duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., in the field.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and H. San Antonio, Tex.; I. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. E. C. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. E. U. Fort Davis, Tex.

Detached Service.—Co. A, 1st Lieut. I. O. Shelby, commanding, fully armed and equipped, provided with one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, the necessary camp equipage, and rations to include Feb. 28, 1881, was ordered, Dec. 17, to proceed to Grierson's Spring, Tex. Lieut. Shelby will report to the District Commander for further instructions (S. O. 49, Dec. 17, Dist. Pecos.)

1st Lieut. C. H. Noble is permitted to delay until Feb. 1, 1881, proceeding to join his company in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to complete the settling of his public accounts (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. C. Wedemeyer, president; Capt. T. E. Rose and 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 12 (S. O. 8, Jan. 8, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, two months (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; B. Camp Porter, M. T. P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James H. Bradford, president; Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, 1st Lieut. J. G. Leefe, John A. Payne, 2d Lieut. F. H. French, J. M. Cunningham, C. H. Hunter, members, and 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, A. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 17 (S. O. 8, Jan. 11, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, five days (S. O. 11, Jan. 15, D. M.)

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas, and to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. W. H. Maize, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. T.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Brown, Tex., for assignment to Cos. C, E, F, and H (S. O., Jan. 15, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. H. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Ore.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow will repair to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, on business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept., in connection with property recently received from Fort Harney, Ore. (S. O. 225, Dec. 20, D. C.)

Major Edwin C. Mason, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will take charge of the office, and perform the duties of Judge-Advocate until further orders (S. O. 230, Dec. 31, D. C.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., is relieved from duty as Acting Judge-Advocate and Chief Signal Officer of the Dept. of Columbia. Lieut. Wood will proceed by first steamer to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard for further orders (S. O. 230, Dec. 31, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—Par. 6, S. O. 232, Oct. 28, 1880, W. D., granting an extension of leave of absence for six months to 1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, is amended to grant such extension on Surg. certificate (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. Fort Duncan, Tex.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and K. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the Uncompahgre; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. G. Fort Supply, I. T.; E. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. F. Fort Sill, I. T.; B. C. I. K. Unassigned.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard, president; Capt. F. M. Crandall, Lewis Johnson, members, and 2d Lieut. B. W. Leavell, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, I. T., Jan. 20 (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. M.)

Entitled Men.—The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Principal Musician James H. Kent, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Elliott, Tex., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, to 1st Sergt. James Thomas, Co. H, to take effect May 1, 1881, provided he re-enlists on the expiration of his present enlistment (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 15, 1881.

Captain Thomas Byrne, 12th Infantry—Died January 11, 1881, at Fort Mojave, Arizona Territory.

NOTE.—No Circular was issued for the week ending Jan. 8, 1881.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cav., at Fort Klamath, Ore., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, for which Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf., is accountable (S. O. 229, Dec. 29, D. C.)

Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav., on twenty-four public mules at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. T.)

Mounted Service.—The following named officers are announced as on duty in the service of the United States requiring them to be mounted, and are entitled to mounted pay accordingly: Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf.; Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.; Capt. Richard F. Drum, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry Catley, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf. (S. O. 230, Dec. 31, D. C.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 17. Detail: eight officers of the 19th Inf.

At Fort Supply, I. T., Jan. 20. Detail: Four officers of the 24th Inf.; two of the 4th Cav., and two of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Hall, Idaho, Jan. 21. Detail: Five officers of the 14th Inf.; two of the 4th Cav., and one of the 3d Cav.

At Piatzburg Bks, N. Y., Jan. 17. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art.; one of the Med. Dept., and two of the 10th Inf.

At Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 12. Detail: Five officers of the 10th Cav., and three of the 16th Inf.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 26. Detail: Five officers of the 7th Inf., and three of the 5th Inf.

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. R. S. La Motte, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. Elliott Cones, and Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, is appointed to meet at Fort Verde, A. T., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Jan. 10, for the purpose of investigating the cause or causes of the malarial illness at that post, particularly during the past summer (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. A.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded to Private Frank Conroy, Co. E, 7th Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 124, Dec. 20, D. D.)

On the recommendation of the Governor of the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Military Prisoner John Kelly, whose term of confinement has been reduced to one year, may be discharged from the Prison upon the receipt of this order (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, D. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Edward J. Fox, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 3, Jan. 12, D. E.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Camp Porter, M. T., is increased to 22 ounces from Jan. 1, it having been impracticable to raise vegetables at that post last season (S. O. 11, Jan. 14, D. D.)

The bread ration of the detachment of 2d Inf. recruits, now at Vancouver Bks, is increased from eighteen to twenty-two ounces while at that post (S. O. 239, Dec. 29, D. C.)

The bread ration of Co. I, 2d Inf., is increased to 22 ounces during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1881 (S. O. 227, Dec. 24, D. C.)

The bread ration at Fort Lewis, on the La Plata, Colo., is increased to twenty-two ounces. This order does not vary the issue of flour by the Subsistence Department, but only diminishes the amount of savings for the post fund, made in the baking of the bread (S. O. 11, Jan. 15, D. M.)

Rewards for Service.—Hdqs. of the Army, Washington, Dec. 17, 1880.—Commanding General, Dept. of the Platte, Sir: Referring to your endorsement of the 6th instant, forwarding communication from Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav., in which he asks if the men who participated in the affair with the Utes at Milk River in Sept. and October, 1879, are entitled to wear the war chevron therefor; I have the honor to inform you the General of the Army decides, that, to the troops actually engaged at White River the war chevron should be allowed. Very respectfully, etc., R. C. DAUM, Adjutant-General.

Field Operations in S. E. Arizona.—Gen. Carr issues the following order (G. O. 1, 1881), under date of Fort Lowell, A. T., Jan. 3:

I. By G. O. 30, Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, Dec. 20, 1880. General Operations in the field are discontinued, on account of the final defeat of the hostile Indians.

II. 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adj. 6th Cav., A. A. A. Gen., and Wm. H. Carter, R. Q. M. 6th Cav., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field, are relieved from duty as such.

The undersigned thanks them for their energetic, faithful, laborious, and judicious performance of duty, and their invaluable assistance to him.

III. The undersigned takes this occasion to congratulate the Officers and soldiers in S. E. Arizona, upon the close, for the present, of their arduous duties; and upon the success of their efforts to protect the inhabitants of this region from the savages.

Owing to the vigilance and activity of the troops, the people have not been interrupted in their pursuits, peace and security have prevailed, and unexampled prosperity has resulted.

Besides our operations against Indians, we have contributed to the peace of our sister Republic, and to business prosperity on the border, by our operations against Filibusters.

IV. The undersigned expresses his appreciation of the prompt and judicious action, and the cordial co-operation and support, of the Commanders of Posts and Camps, Majors A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.; M. A. Cochran, 12th Inf.; David Perry, 6th Cav.; Captains M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.; C. B. McLellan and S. M. Whiteside, 6th Cav.; E. F. Thompson, 12th Inf.; Wm. A. Rafferty, 6th Cav.; and Lieutenants J. H. Hurst and J. Halloran, 12th Inf. Also of the activity, energy, good conduct, and bravery in action of the Commanders of Scouts, etc., in the field; Majors A. K. Arnold and David Perry, Captains C. B. McLellan (1st light), S. M. Whiteside, D. Madden, T. C. Tupper, W. A. Rafferty, Adam Kramer (1st light), C. H. Campbell (1st light), and E. C. Hentig, 6th Cav.; and Lieut. J. B. Kerr and Wm. Stanton, 6th Cav.; G. S. Wilson and F. Von Schrader, 12th Inf.; Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav.; Guy Howard, 12th Inf.; A. P. Blockson (2 light); C. B. Gatewood (3 light); 6th Cav.; S. C. Mills, 12th Inf. (2 light); A. S. Bailey, J. N. Glass, and Thomas Cruise (1 light); also of all Officers and soldiers in the field under them.

We have to deplore the loss of Sergt. Daniel Griffin, of Co. E, and Private Reinhold W. Ochochovins, Co. A, 6th Cav., killed while gallantly advancing on the enemy. One Indian Scout was killed and four wounded.

It is a subject of congratulation that we have met with no greater losses, where all made such efforts to meet the enemy, and exposed themselves so freely whenever opportunity offered.

V. The undersigned also acknowledges the valuable services, bravery, and endurance of civilian employees, Capt. T. J. Jeffords, Guides Jack Dunn, Sam Bowman, Van Smith, Charley Neal, and Milton Sage; and Pack Masters Jim Cook, Ned Noble, Harry Hall, Refugio Pacheco, and Jesus Flores, and the men under them.

VI. During the command of the undersigned, about fourteen months, the troops in S. E. Arizona have been engaged in 29 expeditions and scouts, and 7 fights, mostly in New Mexico; and different detachments have marched an aggregate of about 7,845 miles.

With all this duty we have lost but few animals, and the troops, horses and transportation are now in excellent condition for further service, which is greatly to the credit of Officers and soldiers, guides, packers, and teamsters.

I hope that our next undertaking may result as satisfactorily.

E. A. CARR, Colonel 6th Cavalry, B. M. Gen.

Affairs at Fort Reno, Indian Territory.—A correspondent of the JOURNAL at this post writes, January 8: We have had some extremely cold weather. Lieut. Leggett, 24th Infantry, C. O., succeeded in filling the ice house with a splendid quality of ice, which will be very handy next summer, provided we are not hunting up lost Aborigines.... Maj. Randall, 231 Infantry, is out on the Kansas and I. T. line entertaining the Payettes. His command consists of Co. G, H, I, and C, 4th Cavalry, who are camped at Caldwell, Hunnyswell, Arkansas City, Kan., and Oklahoma, I. T.... Co. H, 4th Cavalry, are camped at Caldwell. They have had a rather uneventful trip, having participated in General Buell's expedition in New Mexico and Mexico.... Co. G, 23d Infantry, arrived here a few days ago from Cantonment, N. F. I. T., having been relieved by Co. F, 24th Infantry. I understand the latter company suffered from frozen feet, etc., on the march.... Little or no amusement is going on at the post now. Last winter hope, etc., were common, but now the ladies are too scarce for such amusements, nearly all of our officers being young and unmarried.

Affairs at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.—Our correspondent at this post writes, Jan. 9: The only news at this post during the past week is that on Friday, Jan. 7, a hop and german was given by the officers of the 31 Cavalry stationed at this post. It was largely attended by their many friends in Cheyenne. The following officers were present: Major De Russy, 4th Inf.; Captain J. B. Johnson, Captain J. G. Thompson, and Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., all of Fort Sanders; Capt. Woodson and Lieut. Welborn, 5th Cav., of Fort Laramie; Capt. DeLany and Lieut. McCaleb, 9th Inf., Camp Carlin; Majors Lord and Elderkin and Lieut. Andrus of Camp Carlin; Lieut. Beach, 3d Cav.; Fort Steele; and all of the officers of this post. The German began at 11.15 P. M., and Lieuts. Hardie and Porter were leaders. The favors were pretty and odd. A terrible snow storm began at 10 o'clock and lasted until 5 A. M., when all departed for their homes after spending a very pleasant night with the officers of the 3d Cavalry, who spared no pains to make it what it was, a grand success.... We are having terrible weather, the thermometer indicates an average of 16 deg. below, regularly, and has been as low as 28 deg. With this it is blowing and snowing so that one can hardly see 5 feet in front of him, still we have horse exercise every day, and it is no common thing for a man to have his face or hands frozen.... The string band, under the leadership of Prof. Churnside, are very busy with their many engagements.... The Brackett Social Club has its roll complete, and there are now 30 members. Election of officers took place on the 6th inst., and the old officers were re-elected, viz., Ed. Platt, president; G. C. Crager, secretary; L. J. Collins, treasurer. They will continue their semi-monthly hops during the winter.... Major Towar, Paymaster, U. S. A., stationed at this post, is unable to leave owing to the violent storms, and the "Boys" all say, the cause being that, he should pay this post first and then he can travel. We are in hopes of being paid if this weather continues. REG.

Christmas Eve at Fort Coeur d'Alene.—Our correspondent at this post sends the following pleasant description: Christmas Eve found the people of Fort Coeur d'Alene congregated in their theatre, an unoccupied set of barracks, neatly fitted up and dedicated to them by their genial regimental post quartermaster, Capt. Clark. Thither they had repaired, some to take part in and others to witness the undressing of a Christmas tree which had been dressed with beautiful and costly gifts purchased by the officers and ladies of the post for distribution among the children of "Slab Town" or "Landresses Row." The tree being lighted and everything ready for their reception, the children, fifty in number, were marshalled into the theatre, Amy Wheaton and Annie Clark being at the head of column, and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Waring bringing up the rear as "file closers," organ playing and children singing. Reaching the tree, they executed the "Rally by Company," the tree being the "Centre skirmisher," and stood for a few moments admiring the elegant display before them, when suddenly their attention was diverted by an almost magical appearance upon the scene of a Santa Claus, in the person of Lieut. Mallory, who was so bedecked with "hoary hair and beard," as to render recognition impossible. The unlooked for appearance of Santa Claus caused the children to scream—some with delight, others with fear. However, their wonder was soon turned to admiration, for Santa Claus immediately commenced his work of distribution, and in a short time every little arm was loaded with presents, and each little heart filled with delight. This more than praiseworthy idea of providing Christmas gifts for the children of the enlisted men of the post was first set upon foot by Mrs. Wheaton, though ably seconded by all the other ladies. As the last note of the closing hymn was heard, a heartfelt "God bless Mrs. Wheaton and the ladies" arose to the lips of every mother present, and was sincerely echoed by all who had witnessed the effect of her generous forethought.

LIEUT. R. C. VAN VLIET, of the 10th Infantry, son of Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, was married, Wednesday, Jan. 12, at Detroit, to Miss Hattie Stephens, daughter of John Stephens, Esq., of that city.

THE bill to amend the record of Col. Grierson, which we last week published under Congress, is accompanied by certificates annexed from Generals Prentiss, Wilson, Morgan, and Oglesby, and transmitted to the House of Representatives, in a letter from Secretary of War Ramsey, asking that the bill be passed.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed Mr. E. W. S. Moore, late Secretary of the West Virginia State Senate, and a gentleman socially and politically popular throughout West Virginia, as his private secretary.

THERE was to be a meeting of the Washington branch of the Naval Institute on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, in the office of the secretary (old Navy Department Building), for the election of officers for 1881 and the transaction of other business, but no quorum was present.

A LETTER, dated Jan. 19, has been addressed by Adj. Gen. Drum to Maj. Chas. B. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. A., as follows: "Sir: I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 20th ultimo, claiming that you are entitled, under section 1219 R. S., to credit for your service as a commissioned officer of volunteers, in determining your relative rank in the Army, has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who declares that you are entitled to the benefit of the decision rendered by the Secretary of War in 1876, viz., that the assistant surgeons who became entitled to the rank of captain on July 28, 1866, by the operation of the act of that date, are entitled, under the act of March 2, 1837, (section 1219 Revised Stat.) to relative rank through length of prior service, etc. Your name has accordingly been placed on the Army Register, and reads next below that of Major George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., for relative rank."

FOLLOWING is a list of officers registered at Ebbitt House, not reported elsewhere, during the week ending January 20, 1881: Army—1st Lieut. S. Smith, 2d Artillery; Col. Blunt, Capt. A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery; Lieut. Col. George H. Weeks, Maj. Q. M. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Jefferson, 5th Artillery; 2d Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Artillery; Capt. E. C. Huggins, 2d Cavalry; Capt. M. Carter, 5th Infantry. Navy—Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck; Captain H. C. Cochran, U. S. M. C.; Capt. C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Z. L. Tanner; Asst. Surg. Saml. F. Griffiths; Lieut. Z. L. Brown, Past Asst. Paymaster; Master C. D. Rees.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD arrived at West Point, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 20.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. R. B. AYRES, colonel of the 2d Artillery, expects to transfer his headquarters from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, about February 1. The prospect of being in garrison at the seat of Government seems generally acceptable to all concerned.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, and Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, A. D. C., accompanying him, passed through Chicago last week on the way to West Point; Lieut. P. M. Price, of the Engineers, en route to his station, Portland, Oregon; Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., on leave of absence, and Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, also registered last week at Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's headquarters.

LIEUT.-COL. H. R. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, lately Major 8th Infantry, has been in Detroit recently, and expects soon to be assigned to a station, probably Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE citizens of Oswego, N. Y., are much exercised about the prospective early abandonment, as a garrisoned post, of Fort Ontario. One never realizes his blessings until about to lose them.

A CORRESPONDENT at Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., states that ingress and egress at the post has been almost impossible during the recent severe weather. The same correspondent speaks in high terms of the great improvement at the post in the matter of new quarters, drainage, etc.

It is rumored that Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., now Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia, will soon rejoin his late commander as quartermaster at West Point, N. Y.

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* (London) maintains its early promise. The current number contains a memoir of Gen. Roberts, accompanied by a photograph; a continuation of Mr. Marvin's paper on the Russian navy; "Territorial Titles," by a Soldier; and "Derval Hampton," by James Grant.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.; Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 5th Inf.; Major R. T. Frank, 1st Art.; Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art.; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav.; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.; General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; Major C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. R. I. Dodge, U. S. A., A. D. C.

THE *Vancouver Independent*, of Jan. 6, says: Major John A. Kress, Capt. of Ordnance, returned home from San Francisco yesterday.... Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, started on Monday to return to his post at Fort Townsend.... Gen. O. D. Greene is having constructed a "Catamaran" sailing craft, of goodly dimensions, wherewith to navigate the saucy Columbia river.... Lieut. W. J. Turner, 2d Infantry, arrived up from San Francisco Tuesday with his family, stopping in Portland a day or two before proceeding to his post.... Gen. Frank Wheaton is now in command of the Department of the Columbia, but will not return from San Francisco to headquarters for a week, perhaps two weeks, having official business at Division headquarters.... The steamer *Lurline* on Monday evening carried away from Vancouver Barracks the family of Gen. O. O. Howard, Capt. J. A. Sladen and family, and Lieut. C. E. S. Wood and family, who sailed on the San Francisco steamer on Tuesday.... A note we received from Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, now on recruiting detail at David's Island, N. Y., states that he and family are well, but they are still sighing for the green shores and mild climate of the lordly Columbia.... There was not the usual calling and receiving of calls at the garrison on New Year's day, but instead the ladies of the garrison held a reception at the house of Gen. Morrow in the evening, in honor of the day and the departing families of officers ordered to the East. The affair was as brilliant and pleasant as it was successful.... Three Indians were brought as prisoners to the Barracks on Friday last, from the Siletz reservation in Oregon. They are charged with murder. It seems that a "medicine man" having failed to cure a prevailing sickness in the tribe, these three Indians killed him, in accordance with an ancient custom. As the Interior Department does not recognize that ancient cure or kill custom the men were arrested, and are held awaiting further orders of the Department.... The furniture from the houses of Capt. Sladen and Lieut. Wood was sold at the Government dock last Saturday, bringing fair prices.

THE *Bismarck Sun*, of Jan. 12, says: Gen. W. P. Carlin and Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, were in the city Friday last. Gen. Carlin left for St. Paul Saturday.... Paymaster A. E. Bates, who relieves Maj. Maynadier, ordered to Dept. Missouri, arrived in this city Wednesday night, and will pay the troops at Stevenson, Little Missouri, Yates, and Lincoln.... Col. Lewis Merrill, Major 7th Cavalry, wife and daughter came up from Fort Yates Sunday. Col. Merrill is one of the officers detailed on the Whittaker Court-martial that soon convenes in New York, and left for that city Monday morning.

THE *Yellowstone Journal* of Jan. 1, says: Captain Peale, formerly of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, met with an accident on his second day out from here, which is likely to delay his trip to the east for some time. In descending a steep hill on the other side of Powder River the ambulance brakes gave way, the animals became unmanageable and the conveyance finally was overturned, Capt. Peale being rescued from the wreck with his collar bone broken in two places. He was brought back and is now in the hospital at Fort Keogh.

MR. J. F. POWELL, of Kansas City, delivered a lecture at St. Louis, Jan. 18, on "Flebe life at West Point." Amongst those present was the Rev. Dr. Schofield of St. Louis, brother of Major-General Schofield.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of Jan. 14, says: Judge A. A. Harwood of Austin has received an appointment to a position in the War Department at Washington, tendered to him by Secretary Ramsey. This announcement will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Judge Harwood, who will cordially congratulate him upon his appointment.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH GARRARD, 4th U. S. Artillery, has been appointed to act in conjunction with Brevet Maj. Harry C. Cushing and Capt. Edward Field, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., as judges in the competition drill to determine which company of the National Guard of California shall be designated to represent the State in Washington at the inauguration of Gen. Garfield on the 4th of March, 1881. The drill took place Jan. 20.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* of January 7 says: "At the grand celebration of Co. G, S. N. G., held at San Francisco, Thursday evening, among those present and invited from Vallejo and Mare Island was Mrs. Lieut. R. M. Cutts, attired in a black velvet robe, over dove colored satin petticoat; Lieut.-Commander L. Chenery, Capt. John Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Ingersoll, Commodore and Mrs. T. S. Phelps, Lieut. and Mrs. Thos. Phelps, Commodore and Mrs. J. H. Spotts, Admiral and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. G. M. Stoney and others."

GEN. M. R. PATRICK, Governor of the National Home for disabled volunteers, Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, issues a special order announcing the death of Dr. Clark McDermont, already referred to in the *JOURNAL*, and saying: "As Army Surgeon, Surgeon-General of the State of Ohio, and President of the Board of Trustees of the State Soldiers' Home, he was thoroughly identified with the best interests of the U. S. Volunteers, whether in the service or out of it. In all the relations of life, as soldier, physician and citizen, he was the model of a Christian gentleman, and has left behind him the record of a noble life."

THE Massachusetts Commander M. O. L. U. S. have published resolutions of respect to their late companion, Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames, U. S. N., in the course of which they say:

As an officer he was brave and gallant, and faithful in the discharge of every duty and trust. As a man, he endeared himself to all who met him. Possessed of rare social qualities and of brilliant conversational powers, and a great favorite in society, he was entirely unassuming and without a particle of vanity, and never seemed so happy as when by his own fireside he entertained his friends. Not a great reader of books, there were few subjects started in conversation with which he was not thoroughly conversant; and the quaint and humorous way he had of stating his views threw a new light upon every topic. To say that he was a man of unswerving honor and integrity, is but to state a characteristic of the profession to which he belonged, and which he loved so well; but in him this trait existed to such a degree of nicety as to seem what is sometimes called old-fashioned. His well-spent life is ended. To us he will ever be a bright example of all that is best and noblest in man.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *JOURNAL* in San Francisco, writes: A soldier's "canteen" has been established at the Presidio of San Francisco, and has had a most favorable reception among the men. Tea, coffee, chocolate, sandwiches, cigars, etc., are sold at a nominal price (5 cents), and yet the receipts in two days amounted to about \$12. By a co-operative principle between the "canteen" and those who patronize it prices have been reduced to a minimum to the mutual benefit of both. The plan should be universally adopted throughout the Army. Even one-company posts, especially those remote from stores, could support a canteen very creditably.... Gen. Upton has commenced work in downright earnest: drills are now daily, and no officers or men are excused save by special permits. Schools for officers and men are also a part of the weekly curriculum. The post is a small edition of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The war-game (*Strategos*) commences this week, all the officers taking part in it. Gen. Upton is at work upon the revision of his tactics and some very interesting drills are in prospect so soon as the rain ceases. The early appearance of the *JOURNAL* for Jan. 1st was a pleasant surprise to all. There is considerable speculation about the probability of Battery F, 4th Artillery, being ordered East to take part in the Yorktown celebration. Preparations for recommencing target practice early in the Spring are under way. The range and appliances bid fair to compete with the one at Creedmoor. Capt. Field, of the 4th Artillery, and young McDowell, a son of the General, have an original play entitled "A Good Woman." A reading before the Baldwin theatre in San Francisco has already come off, and it is pronounced to be one of the most powerful dramas ever offered to the American stage. Those who have heard it read are enthusiastic in speaking of its merits. It will probably be brought out in New York City.

GEORGE E. SMART, a war veteran, who was on board the *Kearsarge* during her battle with the *Alabama* died at Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday of last week, aged 50 years.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORRINGE has in preparation a book which will give a detailed account of the whole obelisk work since October, 1879, when he started for Alexandria. The plans which Goringe adopted and the machinery constructed here for the purpose have been used without deviation except in minor details. The ceremonies attending the presentation of the obelisk to New York may possibly be appointed for the 22d of February, the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Mr. W. M. Everts has been mentioned as the possible orator of the occasion. The obelisk is to be put on its pedestal at noon to-day, Jan. 22.

GEN. C. C. AUGUR has written from his new headquarters in Texas to Col. L. L. Langdon, Recorder of the Warren Court of Inquiry, asking when the court can reassemble. The court adjourned subject to the call of Gen. Augur, its president, the understanding being that the call should not be made until after the holidays. Col. Langdon says that 1,240 pages of the court's proceedings have been printed, and

that about three hundred pages more are to be printed—these to include the arguments of Mr. Albert Stickney, Gen. Warren's counsel, and Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, Gen. Sheridan's counsel.

GEN. GRANT was the guest of Mr. A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia, Jan. 15, at the Saturday Club's meeting.

LIEUT. SUMNER C. PAINE, U. S. N., according to a Bristol, R. I., telegram, is to sail in the schooner *Joseph P. Machem*, from that port, for South America, upon a mining expedition of a somewhat novel character. It is claimed that the river Attrato, near Carthagena, runs over sands rich in gold and platinum, and that it only needs improved machinery to scoop up many fortunes from the river bed. The Attrato Mining Company proposes to reap the benefit of these deposits, and has loaded its schooner at Bristol with a small river steamer and the necessary machinery, from the Herreshoff works. William M. Sargent, of Portland, Me., is the leading spirit in the enterprise.

SOME prominent ex-Confederate generals are said to be employed as follows: Marmaduke is a Missouri railroad commissioner, and, as a bachelor, lives comfortably in St. Louis on a salary of \$5,000 a year. J. B. Gordon, as counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Road, gets a salary of \$14,000. Cheatham has a handsome farm in Tennessee, and L. J. Polk has another. Toombs practices law and is very rich. Basil Duke is a lawyer in Louisville, Ky., and has a good income; Bradley Johnston is also getting rich in the same profession in Baltimore. All the sons of Robert E. Lee, except one, are successful farmers in Virginia. Curtis Lee succeeded his father as president of Washington Lee University. Jubal Early is living quietly at Lynchburg in comfortable circumstances. J. C. Pemberton has become a resident of Philadelphia, is an invalid, and has written a book on Vicksburg.

THE *Cheyenne Weekly Leader* of Jan. 13 says: Capt. A. E. Woodson and Lieut. F. W. Foster and L. S. Welborn, all of the 5th Cavalry, and stationed at Fort Laramie, came down to Fort Russell on Wednesday. The two latter gentlemen are guests of Lieut. Andrus, acting ordnance officer at Cheyenne depot.... Capt. John J. Clague, C. S., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will then proceed to Cheyenne, W. Y., and relieve Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at that place, reporting by letter to the commanding general Dept. of the Platte. In losing Major Elderkin, we can truly say that those who knew him are losing a fine gentleman, socially. He has proved to be an excellent officer, and is in consequence promoted to the position of chief commissary of the Dept. of Platte. While his many friends here rejoice with him in his promotion, they also regret that the social ties are to be severed. Major Elderkin will carry with him the warmest well wishes of all our people.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT, in a conversation at Washington with a reporter of the *Inter-Ocean*, spoke of his mission at Liberia as arbitrator, as follows: The *Ticonderoga* having arrived at Sierra Leone on Jan. 15, 1878, the commission held its first meeting at Solemah, and after a protracted session of more than twenty days, the English Commissioners refused to accept any action on the part of the arbitrator, on the ground that the Liberians had no case, or, technically speaking, that there was no such territory as that they claimed. Setting aside all discussion of the propriety of its colonization by colored immigrants from this country, Liberia, under its present status, should become a real objective point for the extension of American commerce on the west coast of Africa.

THE Fourth Quadrennial Congress of the M. O. L. U. S., will convene in Philadelphia, Pa., [on Wednesday, April 13, 1881.

MRS. CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, whose stories have a strong, sweet, open-air quality about them, and whose descriptive powers are fresh and vivid, began a serial story in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*. The scene is laid at one of the frontier Lake posts, once a busy fur trading station, now only the site of a small fort, which "could hardly have stood a bombardment; its walls and block houses, erected as a defence against the Indians, required constant propping and new foundation work to keep them within the requirements of safety, not to speak of military dignity. But the soldiers had nothing else to do, and, on the whole, the fort looked well, especially from the water, crowning the green height with buttressed majesty. During eight months of the year the officers played chess and checkers, and the men played fox-and-geese. The remaining four months, which comprised all there was of Spring, Summer and Autumn, were filled full of out-door work and enjoyment; summer visitors came, and the United States uniform took its conquering place, as usual, among the dancers, at the picnics, and on the fast-sailing fishing boats which did duty as yachts, skimming over the clear water in whose depths fish could be seen swimming forty feet below." This neat little description of "the fort ladies" may be recognized as a humorously truthful characterization of their class:

"Hear the child!" said Mrs. Cromer, going back to her seat by the fire; "one would suppose he expected to stay here all his life. Do you not know, Bert, that we are only here for a little while—a year or two? Before you are eighteen months older very likely you will find yourself out on the plains. What a life it is!" The fort ladies all sighed. It was a habit they had. They drew the dreariest pictures of their surroundings and privations in their letters homeward, and really believed them, theoretically. In truth, there were some privations; but would any one of them have exchanged army life for civilian? To the last, thorough army ladies remain their ways: you recognize them even when retired to private and perhaps more prosperous life. Cosmopolitans, they do not sink into the ruts of small-town life; they are never provincial. They take the world easily, having a pleasant, generous taste for its pleasures, and making light of the burdens that fall to their share. All little local rules

and ways are nothing to them: neither here nor anywhere are they to remain long. With this habit and manner they keep up a vast amount of general cheeriness—vast indeed, when one considers how small the incomes often are. But if small, they are also sure.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of Jan. 13, says: Major Allen, of the Engineer Corps, returned to St. Paul last evening, after an absence of several days at St. Louis, Mo., having been in attendance upon the meeting of the Mississippi river commission. He expects to visit Duluth, Taylor's Falls, and the upper Mississippi within a few days, to look over the river and harbor improvements at those places. He is a member of a board of engineers to report upon the Duluth harbor.

THE *Norfolk Landmark*, of Jan. 5, speaking of the departure of Captain H. C. Cochran, U. S. Marine Corps, who has gone to San Francisco, for duty on the *Pensacola*, South Pacific Squadron, says: "We are sorry to lose Captain Cochran. He is an excellent gentleman, with many friends in Norfolk."

MAJ. AND BVT. LT.-COL. H. W. JAMES, retired, who is well-known in the Army, has sent us a letter signed by Doctors Riffin Buckler, Alan P. Smith, and C. W. Chancellor, who are well-known throughout the country, and by seven other eminent physicians of the city of Baltimore, to the effect that not only he has never been insane, but that he has now a clear head and is in excellent mental and physical condition. Dr. Riffin Buckler's letter, in which the other gentlemen "fully concur," says: "There can be no doubt that Col. James's mind was affected; his own statements show this; but it was only temporary and the result of illness, and had he been properly treated he would have soon recovered and there would have been no necessity for sending him to an asylum for treatment. Every physician has experiences of this kind. The case of Col. James is precisely like that of the late Cadwallader Ringgold, U. S. N., who was sent home from China, I think, in 1856 or 57, having been pronounced to be insane and suffering from softening of the brain, by a board of naval medical officers. He was fortunate enough to secure a hearing in his case, when it was clearly shown that his alleged insanity, etc., were but the results of fever and improper medical treatment. He was restored to the active list of the Navy, and his subsequent career in the Service of the Government fully sustained their verdict. If Col. James is at present an insane man, or laboring under any mental defects or disease, I can only say it would be difficult in my opinion to find a clearer head or more systematic mind, or one in better physical condition than his is now." This document will no doubt prove a strong help to Colonel James's effort, now making, for restoration to the active list, from which he was retired July 2, 1879. His bill, designed to effect that purpose, is in the Military Committee of the Senate. He desires his Army friends everywhere to aid him in its passage in any way that to them may seem proper and right. Colonel James's record prior to his retirement shows him to have been well informed about his duties, and to have earned official praises in their performance.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a bound copy of the Annual Report of the Quartermaster General of the Army to the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. It is a volume of 169 pages, containing the usual important matter.

CARLTON McCARTY, in the current number of the Southern Historical Society Papers, gives a sketch of the origin of the Confederate battle-flag, deriving its facts from a speech of General Beauregard's. The account says that at the first battle of Bull Run, when Johnston's troops reinforced Beauregard, the latter officer was in great distress to know whether the reinforcements were Confederate or Union troops, as the flags carried were so much alike. For a long time he suffered great anxiety on this account; and after the battle began a correspondence with the view of securing a flag which should be sufficiently distinctive. The result was the banner with the red field, the blue cross, and the white stars. The first three flags received were made from "ladies' dresses" by the Misses Carey, of Baltimore and Alexandria, at their residences and the residences of friends, as soon as they could get a description of the design adopted. One of the Misses Carey sent the flag she made to Gen. Beauregard. Her sister sent hers to Gen. Van Dorn, who was then at Fairfax Court-house. Miss Constance Carey, of Alexandria, sent hers to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard sent the flag he received at once to New Orleans for safe keeping. After the fall of New Orleans Mrs. Beauregard sent the flag by a Spanish man-of-war, then lying in the river opposite New Orleans, to Cuba, where it remained till the close of the war, when it was returned to Gen. Beauregard, who presented it for safe keeping to the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans.

THE Fort Buford correspondent of the *Pioneer Press*, describing the arrival of Chief Gall and the captured Indians at that point, Jan. 9, says: "At an early hour in the morning three mounted soldiers of Capt. Bell's command reached this post with intelligence to the effect that the Indians and escort camped on Muddy Creek, distant from here twelve miles, Sunday night, and would arrive the next afternoon. The condition of the three cavalymen forcibly portrayed what the condition of the Indians might be expected to be. The thermometer registered forty-eight below zero yesterday forenoon, and a ride of twelve miles proved to be anything but a pleasant affair for the three soldiers. Their condition was truly lamentable, the blood oozing from their frozen faces, and they were so benumbed as to require assistance to dismount from their horses." The Indians arrived soon after and presented a most melancholy appearance. The correspondent says: "I would say that the entire number of captives does not much exceed 200, and

comprises not more than fifty or sixty efficient warriors. They are now in comparatively comfortable quarters in a store house cleared out for this purpose, closely adjoining the Missouri river. Nearly all of their tepees having been destroyed in the fight this provision was necessary. Captain Clifford, of the 7th Infantry, is appointed acting Indian agent, and will be assisted by his Co. E, 7th Infantry, and will take charge of the captives." The Quartermaster's Department has shipped blankets, clothing, and shoes from the East for them.

ADJUTANT GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army, received a telegram, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 18, to the effect that in a fit of insanity Capt. Geo. W. Chilson, 8th U. S. Cavalry, had blown out his brains with a revolver, at his station, Fort Duncan, Texas. Captain Chilson was a native of Michigan, and served as corporal, sergeant, and 1st lieutenant, 24th Michigan Vols., from 1862 to June 30, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 14th U. S. Infantry Feb. 23, 1866; promoted to be 1st lieutenant July 9 of the same year; transferred to the 32d Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, and to the 21st Infantry April 19, 1869. On the 17th of August, 1869, he was placed on the unassigned list, and was assigned to the 8th U. S. Cavalry December 15, 1870, and promoted to be captain in that regiment Dec. 28, 1871. He leaves a wife and two children. His death promotes 1st Lieut. G. F. Foote to be captain, 8th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Geo. E. Pond, same regiment, to be 1st lieutenant.

GEN. COMSTOCK, Major Corps of Engineers, was in Washington on Jan. 13, summoned before a committee of Congress. PAYMASTER E. H. BROOKE, U. S. A., in Washington on Jan. 17, was en route for Fort McHenry to Detroit.

THE death of Captain Thomas Byrne, 12th Infantry, at Fort Mojave, Arizona, Jan. 11, 1881, promotes 1st Lieut. James S. King to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. George R. Smith to 1st lieutenant.

GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has been among the visitors to Washington the past week.

THE residence of Col. Roger Jones, U. S. A., No. 2207 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, was entered Friday night, Jan. 14, and a quantity of silverware, etc., stolen therefrom. On the same night a robbery is reported to have occurred at the house of the Mexican minister, and a lot of valuable furs were taken.

THE sixth annual banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California was held Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, at Delmonico's, New York, to celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. Gen. H. G. Gibson, 3d U. S. Artillery, presided. At his right was a vacant chair draped in mourning, on which was a card bearing the name of Gen. John A. Sutter, the late president of this society, who recently died. Among the guests present was Gen. Thos. W. Sweeny, U. S. A. (retired), of the association. The Secretary, F. D. Clark, read regrets from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Davis, and others. Before the dinner a meeting of the society was held, and Gen. John C. Fremont was elected president for the next year.

THE marriage at New York, Jan. 19, of Lieut. James Lockett, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Helen Grant, was a brilliant affair. Over a thousand persons were present and completely filled St. Thomas's Church, where the ceremony was performed. Lieut. Guy R. Beardslee, 9th U. S. Infantry, was "best man," and the ushers were Lieutenants J. L. Lusk, F. V. Abbot, T. L. Casey, Jr., T. A. Bingham, C. McD. Townsend, and G. J. Fieberger of the Corps of Engineers, and Lieut. J. E. Runcie of the 1st U. S. Artillery. After the bridal tour Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett will go to Fort Hays, Kansas.

THE Whitehead torpedo system, with fifty projectiles ready for use, have been offered to the Government for \$175,000, and to demonstrate the economy of the adoption by our military departments of this weapon the advocates of the system have compiled a tabular statement which shows that during the ten years since 1870 we have spent in appropriations for torpedo experiments and stations \$2,324,830—\$850,000 for the Army, and \$1,474,830 for the Navy.

THE Indianapolis *News* says: "While the President is thinking about filling the vacant brigadier-generalships in the Regular Army, his attention should be called to a deserving Indiana man, whose modesty will prevent him from suggesting his own merit. It is Col. George P. Buell. Col. Buell belongs to a prominent family of Southern Indiana. He was born at Lawrenceburg and educated at the Norwich military school, from which by act of Congress one graduate each year was commissioned in the Army. When the war broke out Col. Buell was in Arizona, but wishing to give his service to his country, he hurried home across the plains, travelling a long distance alone and through the country of hostile Indians. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 58th Indiana and soon after was made its colonel. He participated in all the principal battles in Tennessee and Georgia, commanding a brigade at Stone river and subsequently, and was highly regarded as an able and skillful soldier. In 1866 he was made lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army, and later colonel. He has been engaged upon the frontier ever since, in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Dakota. In July last Colonel Buell was called from Colorado to take command of a column formed in New Mexico to fight the Apaches, and he executed this work so ably that Victoria, the notorious chief, was driven into Mexico with so few followers that his capture and execution by the Mexicans was an easy work. Colonel Buell has made a fine record in the Service, and our Senators and Members of Congress ought to see that his claims to promotion receive due consideration."

THE price of tickets for the inauguration ball has been fixed at \$5, and the sale will be limited to the capacity of the National Museum, in which the ball will be given. Early application for tickets should be made to Col. H. C. Corbin, the Secretary.

FOLLOWING the cadet ball, at Annapolis, Jan. 7, two more are in order for the season; one to-night, 22d of January, and the other February 19, the previous hops being given in the Gymnasium, Nov. 6, Dec. 4, Dec. 31, and Jan. 7. The first of the receptions by the superintendent and officers, with dancing, was given in the library Dec. 16; the others follow Feb. 11 and April 20. At the last hop, the Gymnasium, which was used as a ball room, was beautifully decorated, the sombre suggestiveness of warlike emblems and implements being relieved by the flags and flowers intertwined among them. The midshipmen exerted themselves as usual to make the occasion a pleasant one for others, as it certainly was for them. A number of ladies were present from Washington.

NORMAN WIARD has memorialized Congress to grant him remuneration for ordnance, money, materials, and labor supplied to the Navy during the late war.

THE work upon which Prof. Edward S. Holden, U. S. N., of the Washington Naval Observatory, has been engaged is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a study of Sir William Herschel in his life and works.

LIEUT. SEDREE SMITH, 2d Artillery, who is now superintending the work at Washington Arsenal, will, owing to Capt. Breckinridge's confirmation as assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. McGilvray's consequent promotion, be appointed regimental quartermaster of the 2d Artillery.

GEN. GEORGE STONEMAN, U. S. A., retired, of cavalry fame during the late war, whose home is at San Gabriel near Los Angeles, California, is now together with his wife in Washington. He is an Indian commissioner, holds other important positions, and is one of the busiest men on the Pacific coast.

SPEAKER RANDALL is reported, by a personal friend, as saying that he believes that General Grant would be put on the retired list during the present session, despite the adverse report of the Military Committee.

SENATOR CAMERON is reported to have received the offer of his old position as Secretary of War from President elect Garfield.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has been invited to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut in Washington, March 11th next. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., writes that, owing to a press of engagements, his father will probably be unable to deliver the oration.

GEN. STONEMAN, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal., is realizing a bonanza from his grape vineyards, which are very extensive. He has, we learn from private channels, just sold his crop of 1880 for the sum of \$10,000.

WHILE Gen. Garfield, who was on Gen. Rosecrans's staff during the war, will occupy the White House, Rosecrans will also be in Washington officially, having been elected to the House of Representatives to represent a Democratic district of California. Gen. Rosecrans will soon take a trip into Mexico, to examine some mines in that country.

AN officer, writing to us of the recent ball at Fort D. A. Russell, described by our correspondent at that post, says: It reminded one of an Army and Navy assembly night at Marini's in Washington; for all of the favors, the ladies said, work "perfectly lovely." A delightful evening was spent, and all spoke of the occasion as one of the happiest in their sojourn in Wyoming. It was an invitation affair, the cards being for Wednesday night, 5th inst.; but after having partly assembled the party was postponed on account of the weather, which suddenly changed to a perfect "blizzard," or a grand combination of Wyoming "zephyrs" and Arctic snowstorms, with a sudden and severe Polar wave, which was reported to have been sent out to his regimental headquarters as a New Year's present, by Lieut. Schwatka, as a souvenir of his Arctic researches.

THE New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent sometimes hits the nail square on the head, and sometimes he hits altogether the wrong thing by mistake. This is what he says now: "It has been known for some days about the Navy Department that a serious lack of discipline has prevailed for quite a period on the United States naval vessels *Alaska* and *Ticonderoga*. The former is in the Pacific and the latter has lately arrived at San Francisco. The condition of affairs on the *Ticonderoga* is reported to be so bad that the men are on the verge of mutiny, and there are officers who regard it as doubtful whether with her present crew she can be brought around to this side where she is wanted. The loose discipline is reported to have been caused primarily by restorations and promotions which the officers who suffered by them regard as extremely unjust. There have been strong efforts made to keep these facts secret, but to some it has seemed best that the public should have information of the methods of dealing with naval officers which are rapidly destroying the efficiency of the Navy."

ACCORDING to the Omaha *Herald* of Jan. 13, its reporter said to Gen. O. O. Howard, who passed through that city: "People are anxious to know what you will do with the colored cadets." "I think that Gen. Washington's 'hearty politeness' is about as good a thing as can be introduced anywhere, or the golden rule 'Do unto others as you would have them do to you,'" answered the general.

COL. WIL. P. CRAIGHILL, U. S. Engineers, in charge of the defences of Baltimore, has brought to the attention of the Governor of Maryland violations of the act of 1870, making it unlawful for parties to rake, drag or dredge for oysters within five hundred yards of either edge of the new channel

at the mouth of the Patapsco River, known as the Craighill channel, and requested that immediate action be taken by the oyster police force.

ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., and Miss Nichols were amongst those present at the third of the Staten Island assemblies for the season 1830-81, held at the Old Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, on the evening of January 19th.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Gens. Rucker, Sacket and Forsyth, and Col. Sheridan, of his staff, passed through Kansas City Tuesday, on a tour of inspection of the military posts in New Mexico.

GEN. GRANT's reception at Albany, on Monday, Jan. 17, was one of the most notable demonstrations ever witnessed in the city. The streets were crowded and flags displayed all along the line. The escort consisted of the Burgesses Corps, under Captain Oscar Smith, and the Old Guard, under Captain Spelman, followed by the "Boys in Blue," after which came the Governor's sleigh in which were seated General Grant and Adjutant-General Townsend, and following were the tenth and twenty-fifth regiments, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Cols. Knowles and Frank. The whole week has been a round of receptions, public and private, with speeches, dinners, etc. Mrs. Grant accompanied the General on his visit.

The death of Capt. Thomas Byrne, 12th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Mojave, Arizona Territory, Jan. 11, is reported. Capt. Byrne first entered the Army as an enlisted man on Dec. 14, 1854, and was assigned to the 2d U. S. Infantry, (Co. A), in which he served as private, corporal, sergeant, and 1st sergeant; was promoted 2d lieutenant July 18, 1862; 1st lieutenant June 9, 1863; captain Aug. 15, 1867. He was placed on the unassigned list on April 17, 1869, and assigned to the 12th Infantry Jan. 1, 1871. He received the brevet of captain July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg. At the time of his death Capt. Byrne was in command of the post of Fort Mojave.

Work at the Washington Arsenal has been commenced under the direction of Chief Quartermaster Perry, and Architect Claar is engaged in drafting a plan for the men's quarters. As the headquarters of the 2d Artillery and four or five companies are to take post here, it seems to be a difficult question as to where the proper allowance of officers' quarters are to be found. The amount, \$10,000, appropriated for this post for the current year, would seem to be hardly sufficient for the comfortable housing of the men. Some twenty or twenty-five officers will be the complement of this command, and it is understood that only ten or twelve sets of quarters are at present available. This outlook, however, is only superficial; it may be that by the time the transfer of the headquarters of the 2d, and of the additional three companies takes place, before the first of March next, orders will be given and carried into effect for suitable and comfortable arrangements for all concerned. Light Battery A (Pennington's), and two foot companies will be added to the permanent garrison at Washington Arsenal. One of the foot companies will be drawn from Fort McHenry, Md., to be replaced there by Battery I, 2d Artillery, from Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., which post is to be abandoned, and the other (U. S. 2d Artillery), will be drawn from Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C., which is also to be abandoned. At the inauguration ceremonies there will be at the Arsenal four companies of artillery from New York Harbor, four companies from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and Sinclair's Light Battery of 3d U. S. Artillery from Fort Hamilton. This added to the permanent garrison of Washington Arsenal will give a total for the ceremonies of two light batteries and twelve foot batteries of artillery.

The Yankton Press and Dakotian, of Jan. 13, says: Major J. M. Haworth, Indian inspector, arrived this afternoon from old Ponca Agency, accompanied by a squad of Ponca chiefs. He left the Ponca commission, consisting of Gen. Crook, Gen. Miles, Wm. Stickney, and Arthur Allen at Ponca yesterday, with the understanding that they were all to meet at Yankton last night. The storm probably caused the party to halt at Running Water and there take the cars east, while Major Haworth pushed on to Yankton. Capt. Barkin, Roberts, and Huggins, of the Army, are with the commission. The entire party came up from the Indian territory to look at the old Ponca reservation and see if it was a good piece of property to buy from the Indians. The Poncas are unanimously in favor of not returning to Dakota. Major Haworth will leave for the east in the morning.

At Los Angeles T. Rinder, a soldier of Co. F, 16th Inf., was shot and killed, Jan. 20, by a gambler named Watson, who escaped on a race horse furnished by his friends.

The following Army officers registered at the A. G. office during the week ending January 20, 1881: January 14—Capt. J. G. Ramsay, 2d Artillery, on leave of absence, at 714 2d street; Gen. C. B. Comstock, major engineers, stopping at the Riggs House. January 15—2d Lieut. Wm. L. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, on leave of absence, at the Ebbitt House; Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Artillery, on leave of absence, at 1716 Pennsylvania avenue until January 22. January 17—Surgeon J. C. McKee, Medical Department, at the Ebbitt House, on leave of absence; 1st Lieut. C. O. Howard, adjutant 2d Artillery, on leave of absence; Maj. E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. A. January 18—Capt. J. K. Hyer, U. S. A. (retired), lodgings at the Ebbitt House; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, at the Ebbitt House, on leave of absence; 1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cavalry, at the Ebbitt House. January 19—Gen. George Crook, stopping at 1329 G street; Capt. C. S. Roberts, A. D. C., 17th Infantry, at 1457 Rhode Island avenue; 1st Lieut. John G. Bourke,

A. D. C., 3d Cavalry, at 1457 Rhode Island avenue. January 20—Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A., at 1938 G street. Will remain in Washington until January 23.

The orders assigning Maj. H. C. Wood, A. A. G., to the new Department of Arkansas have been revoked.

GEN. CROOK who left Washington two or three weeks since to investigate the Ponca Indians in their own native wilds, has returned to the Capital loaded, it is presumed, with all the facts and circumstances necessary to a full and perfect settlement of this Ponca business.

PROF. B. MAURICE having failed in his suit against Admiral Worden has sent a petition to Congress for relief, on account of an indorsement made by the admiral upon the back of an official document, in the files of the Navy Department, assailing the moral character of the petitioner.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL AND MRS. CUTTER gave a musicale at their residence in Washington, Friday evening, Jan. 14th.

The Naval board appointed to arrange for the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Farragut monument have selected Monday, the 25th of April for the inauguration. This is the anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans; the anniversary of the passage of the forts, April 27, falling this year on Sunday. Commo. Baldwin will act as grand marshal. The day is happily chosen, not only because of its association, but on account of the weather. No appropriation has been made for expenses, and the sailors and marines taking part will have to be brought to Washington by water. Efforts will be made to secure half fares for the benefit of military organizations invited to join in the ceremonies, and visitors attending from abroad.

COMMODORE GEORGE H. COOPER, commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, is at present in Washington, D. C., on official business.

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOSEPH B. COGHELAN, attached to the receiving ship Independence, is at present on leave of absence in Washington.

LIEUT. JNO. T. MORRISON, 10th Cavalry, has been relieved as A. A. Q. M. Cavalry Depot, and ordered to join his company at Fort Concho, Texas.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
NATHAN GOFF, JR., Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOWE, Chief Clerk.
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.
STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, chief
Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, chief
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, chief
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Essey, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remy, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate-General.
SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief.
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—A captain J. C. P. de Krantz, superintendent.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, supt.
NAVAL ASTRUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Chize.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Comm. don Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.
Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. At Callao, Dec. 7. Expected to relieve the Wachusett at Panama about the middle of February.
ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Mare Island.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Arrived at Hong Kong, Nov. 24, having left Hainan on the 23d upon completion of the duty assigned her. She will remain at Hong Kong for the present.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Jan. 19, for Matanzas. Commander Yates reports that whilst off the entrance to Tuspan River he visited the town of Tuspan, about eight miles from the coast, and there communicated with the Vice Consul, Mr. Catlin. The commerce of the port is much greater than would be supposed from the size of the town, only about 5,000 inhabitants, and the number of the vessels in the river and off the bar. Of the latter there were but five or six at both places, and all Mexican schooners. The value of exports to the United States is about one million dollars in a year, the imports

about one-third as much. The exports consist of cedar, vanilla beans, honey, and some coffee. The depth of the river to the town was quite enough to admit ships drawing 25 feet. On the bar at the mouth there is only a depth of 6 to 12 feet, according to circumstances of wind and tide. Commander Yates thinks that after the contemplated railroad from that port to the city of Mexico is built, the place may become a very important seaport, as the bar can be dredged and the vicinity is much more healthy than Vera Cruz, which is the only port on the Eastern Mexican coast admitting vessels drawing over 12 feet of water. The Alexander line of steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz touch at Tuspan.

ARHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Will winter at Tientsin. She arrived there on Nov. 24.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Staunton. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 29.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Arrived at Norfolk, Dec. 30, from Washington. Chief Engineers P. Inch, P. A. Reaick, and John Lowe, U. S. N., reported to the Navy Department, Jan. 14, the results of the full speed trial of the Despatch on that day. Steam was raised to a pressure of 60 lbs., and a preliminary run of about 20 miles made down the bay, starting from the Norfolk Navy-yard. At 9.50 A. M. the speed trial commenced with 60 lbs. of steam boiler gauge (which the out off was fixed to maintain), and 55 lbs. engine room gauge. The safety valve was weighted to release the steam at a little above 60 lbs. pressure. At 12.50 the first three hour's trial expired, the Reynolds' patent log showing 33.75 knots; patent taffrail log 35.15 knots. Average per hour by taffrail log 11.72 knots. Weather rainy and cool, affecting the draft somewhat. The six hours' run was completed by a return trip from 12.50 P. M. to 3.50 P. M., the speed trial beginning and ending at Thimble light, there being a difference of only five minutes by bearing going up and down the bay. The ship made by Reynolds' patent log 30.07 knots; by taffrail log 34.60 knots, making an average by taffrail log of 11.53 knots. From 9.50 A. M. until 11.40 A. M., the vessel made 2.27 knots against the tide—that is in one hour and fifty minutes, or an average per hour of about 12½ knots. This was by land observation, with which the taffrail log agreed. The engines worked smoothly without heatings or bearings. The coal was that taken in at Washington, and was very fair. The weather toward the end was very stormy, with heavy sea. The board are of opinion that when the firemen get accustomed to firing short boilers the speed of the vessel can be brought to thirteen knots.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. A cable despatch reports the arrival of this vessel at Gibraltar, Jan. 12.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 13 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass, Sitka, Alaska. Lieut. E. P. McClellan, of this vessel, states in a despatch dated Dec. 20 last, that, under orders from Commander Glass, he had, in command of the second launch, and with a crew of six men, visited the village of the Auke Indians on the main land, about eight miles to the eastward of Point Retreat. He met the two principal men, Kowale and Fromat, and during his stay in that vicinity they showed themselves friendly and hospitable. There are twelve houses at Auke, and about three miles to the eastward is another small village of six houses. The whole number of people in both villages is estimated at about four hundred. On the main land, eleven miles to the eastward of the Auke village, mines of great apparent richness have recently been discovered—these mines were visited by passing through Douglas Channel from the westward, six feet of water being found on the bar at high tide. About a dozen miners were there erecting cabins, intending to remain throughout the winter. Lieut. McClellan feels certain that the visit of the launch impressed the Indians favorably. On returning to the ship he encountered very squally, disagreeable weather, and was obliged to lie by for over a week. He commends highly the conduct of Isaac Petterson, coxswain. The launch was away twenty-four days in a disagreeable season, but all returned in good health. Commander Glass reports, in despatch of Dec. 21, that the health of the officers and men of this vessel was excellent; the daily sick report showing an average of less than two per cent. of the crew. The weather had been stormy and disagreeable, but not so severe as to interfere with the drills and ordinary duties of the ship.

Commander Henry Glass, in a despatch of Dec. 21, reports that perfect quiet prevails in Alaska, the Indians at every point remaining peaceful and giving no trouble. This condition of affairs he thinks is due to the presence of the Jamestown, and will continue so long as she or some other vessel of war is in Alaskan waters, but fears that should she be withdrawn, that the same disposition would soon be manifested by the Indians that caused in 1879 such urgent appeals for protection. The reported discovery of valuable gold bearing quartz ledges on the mainland near Douglas Island was followed by the departure from Sitka, soon after the mail steamer sailed, of several parties of miners and prospectors. The quartz ledges near the inlet north of Douglas Island, are reported as being valuable, and with the opening of spring active work will be commenced in their development. He thinks that for the present the name of the Jamestown is amply sufficient to protect the white population, but with miners in active operation, as seems probable, and the country filled with parties of prospectors, a small armed steamer, as suggested before by Capt. Berdeslee, would afford the most certain and inexpensive means of maintaining quiet in Alaska.

KRAESABERG, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Cruising in the West Indies. Will be at New Orleans about the middle of February.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, Dec. 8.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Nov. 20.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York, Nov. 17.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

NIPISO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonsma. Ordered to Villefranche to replenish her stores and for inspection.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Was to have attempted to reach Tientsin upon the completion of her repairs, but river navigation having closed before, it was impossible for her to move. She yet remains at Shanghai.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 2, for Acapulco, Mexico.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Brains. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Dec. 23.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 23.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Commissioned at Mare Island, Jan. 18. Is to be engaged in surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, Dec. 14.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship, Baltimore.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. At Montevideo, Nov. 20.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Yokohama, Nov. 27.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at Washington, Dec. 25. Expected at New Orleans about the middle of February.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. D. B. Harmony. En route to Port Spain, Trinidad.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Is still at Mare Island, getting ready for her passage to Hampton Roads, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Villefranche, Dec. 22, painting and repairing.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Sailed from New York, Jan. 6, and will visit the various ports mentioned in the JOURNAL of Jan. 8.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. At Panama, Dec. 4.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Cruising on the coast of Italy. Left Leghorn, Dec. 14, and arrived at Naples Dec. 16.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 14. Commander Merrill Miller reports that this vessel left Hampton Roads on Thursday, Jan. 6, arrived at Charleston bar on the 10th, and anchored in Charleston Harbor at 4 o'clock the following day.

The weather after the first day out was very unsettled, the winds prevailing from the northward and eastward, and finally increasing in violence to a gale on the night of the 8th. The behavior of the ship in the heavy sea was excellent, she lying to under storm sails, the engines turning slowly, with moderate pitch and roll, easy movement, shipping no seas. On the morning of the 10th the engines were disabled by the breaking of the gib on the forward crosshead, the end to which the loose lug is bolted—permanent repairs to which would be made at Charleston. She is under orders to return to Norfolk.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM*, torpedo boat (a. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (a. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns (p. a.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship, At Chimbote.

PASSAIG*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catekill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Enterprise* was launched at the Washington yard on Jan. 18.

Neither the *Alaska* or *Ticonderoga*, repairing at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., will be ready to leave there until about March 1.

The days of sailing of the steamers from San Francisco for Japan and China was as follows: *Oriental* and *Orizaba*, Jan. 23; *Oceanic*, Feb. 8; *Belgia*, March 15; *Gail*, April 16; *Oceanic*, May 8. Pacific Mail—*City of Tokio*, Feb. 26; *City of Peking*, April 2; *City of Yokohama*, May 19.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of Jan. 15, says: The *Canandaigua* was turned over to the Construction Department yesterday, and the Department commenced work on her immediately by taking out her masts.... Commander John F. McGlensy, U. S. N., the new equipment officer, reports for duty to-day.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR T. W. LEACH has been appointed senior member and Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson member of a Board for temporary duty in connection with the *Lancaster*, under instructions from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The retirement of Pay Inspector George L. Davis promotes Pay Inspector Casper Schenck to a Pay Director, vice Pay Director Robert H. Clark retired; Paymaster Geo. Cochran to a Pay Inspector, vice Schenck promoted; Paymaster John H. Stevenson to a Pay Inspector, vice Davis retired; Passed-Assistant Paymaster Porter Loomis to a Paymaster, vice Cochran promoted; Passed-Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris to a Paymaster, vice Stevenson promoted; Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith to a Passed-Assistant Paymaster, vice Loomis promoted, and Assistant Paymaster Thomas D. Hoxsey to a Passed-Assistant Paymaster, vice Harris promoted; Passed-Assistant Paymasters Loomis and H. T. B. Harris, and Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith have already passed their examinations for promotion.

The Russian corvette *Dijigit* arrived at Shanghai, Dec. 13, from Kobe, Japan.

The English vice-admiral and the French rear-admiral left Shanghai for Hong Kong, the latter on Dec. 8 and the former on Dec. 9.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JAN. 15.—Surgeon W. K. Van Reypen, to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAN. 17.—George H. Peters to examination for promotion.

JAN. 19.—Surgeon J. M. Flint, to special duty at the Smithsonian Institute in addition to his present duties.

Midshipman Harry Kimmell, to duty on board the *Ranger*.

Cadet Midshipman Henry B. Ashmore, to the Powhatan.

JAN. 20.—Assistant Surgeon Arthur G. Cabell, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown, to duty at the Navy Pay Office at Boston.

DETACHED.

JAN. 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, from the Trenton, European Station, on the 1st of March next, and granted six months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertollette, from the Wyoming on the 1st of March next, and ordered to the Trenton.

Assistant Engineer I. E. K. Reeves has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lackawanna, Pacific Station, on the 11th of December, and has been placed on sick leave.

JAN. 20.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford, from duty at the Smithsonian Institute, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Henry Glass, commanding the *James-town*, at Sitka, Alaska, for twenty days.

To Mate C. H. Poole, attached to the *Tallapoosa*, for one month from January 17.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Medical Inspector William E. Taylor, from January 14, 1881.

Pay Inspector George L. Davis, from January 17, 1881.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman Chas. Regan Mitchell from the 3d Congressional District, Georgia.

REVOKED.

The preparatory orders of Captain G. Walker to take the *March steamer* for the command of the *Shenandoah* have been revoked, and he has been placed on waiting orders.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant George C. Reiter to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from November 23, 1880.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Craig to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from April 22, 1881.

Master Charles E. Vreeland to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from April 22, 1881.

Surgeon Archibald C. Rhodes to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from August 20, 1879.

MARINE CORPS.

REVOKED.

The orders detaching Captain H. C. Cochran from the Navy-yard, Norfolk and ordering him to the Pensacola.

The orders detaching Captain C. F. Williams from the Pensacola and ordering him to Washington.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

All the naval nominations published in the JOURNAL of last week, were confirmed the present week, except that of Commodore Hugh Y. Purviance, on the retired list, to be a Rear-Admiral on that list.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON JANUARY 13, 1881.

General Order No. 258.

Hereafter, all Pay Officers of the Navy, except when at sea or attached to foreign stations, on being relieved from duty involving pecuniary responsibility, will immediately deposit in the Treasury of the United States, or other designated depository, the total balance of public funds in their hands, and forward duplicate of the certificate of deposit to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury without delay.

Under no circumstances will they transfer such balance, or any part of it, to their successors, or carry it to future accounts of their own, unless specially authorized to do so by the Department.

N. GOFF, JR., Secretary of the Navy.

LETTER FROM THE BOSTON YARD.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1881.

The yard presents a bleak appearance in winter, and doubly so now with its thick covering of snow. The heavy storms of the last few weeks have made abundant work for the small force allowed in keeping the yard in order. While there has been snow, and rain, and cold, it has not been as cold here as in Washington, and despite all that is said of the climate of New England it is far more equable than that of other spots said to be more desirable. Few yards have more visitors than this, I fancy. No less than seventeen thousand visited the museum during the quarter ending Dec. 31, and probably one-third of those who visit the yard do not visit the museum. Bunker Hill Monument and the Navy-yard are two of the leading objects for sight seers, although the monument has far more visitors than the yard.

The political world of the 5th Massachusetts Congressional District has transferred its quarters to the yard just at present. There was always a great deal of political wire pulling for the civilians' places in the yard, but seldom more than now. The Norton and the anti-Norton wings, the Banks and the Bowman parties are too closely balanced to make any of its contests unexciting, but the radical changes in the last few weeks have surprised both sides. First came the discharge of one La Roach, a foreman, who was speedily reinstated. Then came the discharge of twelve men on a list prepared by Mr. Cook, foreman of shipwrights; it was claimed that ward politics biased Mr. Cook in making up this list, and one of the discharged men as he drew his pay remarked that Mr. Cook would be the next to go. Sure enough, Mr. Cook was speedily ordered to Washington. Then followed the discharge of Mr. Cook, by order of the President. A board consisting of Commander Sicard, Lieut.-Commander O'Neill, and Lieut. Strong is now investigating the charges on which Mr. Cook's discharge was based. Very little progress has

been made thus far on account of the illness of Mr. Cook.

Surg. Knight recently ordered to duty at the yard, having called for a survey on the house assigned to the surgeon of the yard, the board appointed recommended that the whole inside be torn out and the house rebuilt.

Commodore and Mrs. Ransom have issued cards for receptions every Thursday in January, which are well attended and very popular. Paymaster John F. Tarbell, U. S. N., was united in marriage on the 11th inst. with Miss Annie A., daughter of Isaac H. Tower, Esq., of Dedham.

A board has been ordered to meet at the Navy-yard Boston, Jan. 20, to investigate the foreman of blacksmith. It is alleged that he refused to serve in the Army during the Rebellion on the plea that he was not naturalized. The board consists of Chief Eng. T. W. King, P. A. Eng. T. F. Bingham, and Lieut. F. S. Bassett.

NEW ENGLAND.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

THERE is scarcely an officer of the Navy or of the artillery corps of the Army who has not at some time or other visited this ancient city; many have been stationed here, and not a few are interested and connected by ties sacred and enduring. That Norfolk girls are lovable and make most faithful and estimable wives cannot be gainsaid. The greatest of modern heroes, and one of the most sensible of men, (Farragut), bore testimony to their many virtues, and set an example which his successors have not overlooked, by twice marrying here, and certainly no husband ever paid more glowing devotion to wife than he to her who now bears his honored name. The men are good enough fellows in their way; but none of them will ever get out of debt to the women, who give to the place pretty much all that it has of charm of any kind. The absence of parks and drives, public music, attractive suburbs, well paved streets, and decent side walks, limits one to the agreeable which may be found within doors, and if that failed him the place would be poor indeed. Fortunately, it does not fail, and the same is true of Portsmouth—"the Twin City" on the Elizabeth river.

New Year's Day, 1879, was balmy, with grass green and flowers blooming in all the gardens: this year cold, ground white with snow, and leaves and stems frozen hard and stiff. Bad walking interdicted too much drinking, and perpendicularity was an essential to successful "calling,"—particularly after dark when it sleeted. By a judicious intermixing of coffee, chocolate, and preparations containing the elixir of life, two friends accomplished about twenty-five calls. At the Navy Yard, Mrs. Commodore Hughes, Mrs. Captain Weaver and daughter, and the good wives of Naval Constructors Webb and Civil Engineer Asserson received their many friends, and on the *Franklin* Mrs. Captain Fyffe and daughter made all who "crossed the water" to see them, glad that they came. The Surgeon's house, which has been completed about seven months, and has already had three hostesses, was "all secure," awaiting Mrs. Dr. Kennedy. The officers of the station did not call to the same extent that they did last year, and only a few were in full dress. A small delegation from the *Yantic* was among those paying their respects. She has since sailed. In Norfolk proper, calling quite general after 4 p. m., but comparatively few families received with much *elate*. Conspicuous among those who did were Mrs. Marshall Parks, assisted by her beautiful daughters, Mrs. Holt Page and the Misses Jennie and Sophie Parks, their guest, Miss Harrison of Charlottesville, Va., and friend Miss Jackson; Mrs. George Newton, assisted by her lovely daughters, Miss Courtney and Miss Lellie, and their gifted young friends the Misses Hope, daughters of Captain James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk *Landmark*; Mrs. George McIntosh, whose cozy home was made doubly attractive by the presence of Miss Kate Baylor; Mrs. W. C. Dickson who was ably sustained by Miss Sallie Walke and Miss Lucy Spotswood, who have host of friends among the gallant defenders of the flag; and Mrs. Hugh Page (née Newton) who was the centre of a galaxy of beauty and loveliness which included Miss Lullie Walke, Miss Julia Sharp and Miss Emmie Loyall of Norfolk, and Miss Maury of Richmond.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Before a General Court-martial which met at Mare Island, Cal., April 2, 1880, was tried Surgeon E. S. Matthews, U. S. N. 1st Charge—"Scandalous conduct" (making a false statement while medical officer of the *Lackawanna* as to no intoxicating liquors having been issued by him to Lieut. D'Hervilly, U. S. M. C., under suspension for intoxication, and for having caused spirits to be brought on board without authority). 2d Charge—"Drunkenness on various occasions." 3d Charge—"Negligent, careless, and culpably inefficient discharge of duty" (permitting improper and excessive use of medical stores in his charge). Additional Charge—"Scandalous conduct" (drunkenness, etc., while under arrest). The Court found him guilty of the 1st, 2d, and additional charge, not guilty of the 3d charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed. The President mitigated the sentence to suspension from rank and duty for one year, and to retain his present number in his grade during said period (G. C.-M. O. 56, Navy Dept., Dec. 15, 1880.)

Before a General Court-martial which met at Mare Island, Cal., April 29, 1880, was tried Lieut. C. W. Christopher, U. S. N., for "Drunkenness on duty" (drunk while Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial), and "Scandalous conduct" (incapacitated for duty as Judge-Advocate by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor). He was found guilty, and sentenced to suspension from rank and duty for one year, and to retain his present number in his grade during the same period (G. C.-M. O. 57, Navy Dept., Dec. 15, 1880.)

Before a General Court-martial which met at the Navy-yard, Boston, Nov. 23, 1880, was tried John E. Dalton, Captain of Top. U. S. N., for assaulting repeatedly, without justifiable cause, Private Abbott, U. S. M. C. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to confinement for one year, forfeiture of pay, and dishonorable discharge. The Secretary of the Navy mitigated the confinement to six months, with loss of pay (G. C.-M. O. 53, Navy Dept., Dec. 15, 1880.)

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army;
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
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the matter our immediate attention.

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RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

COL. ROBERT N. SCOTT, of the War Records Office,
is establishing an undying claim upon the gratitude of
that coming individual, "the future historian," by his
work in classifying and arranging the official records of
the war, northern and southern. The skill and industry
shown in bringing order out of the chaos of documents
committed to his hands, proves how wise was the selec-
tion which placed him in control of this department.
The work of arranging the records for publication has
not been a light one, and the patience, good judgment,
and persistence required to make the best use of the
material, are much greater than would at first appear.
Reports have to be brought together in their proper
order, missing links supplied, names verified by the
most painstaking industry, and a host of minor details
attended to which made the task one which required no
ordinary capacity.

So the entire series of reports will, it is estimated, in-
clude something like one hundred volumes. Of these
some 2,000 pages are stereotyped, completing the first
and second volumes, and carrying the work one-half
through the third volume. The first volume is about
ready for issue, and the succeeding two volumes will fol-
low along as fast as the Government printing office can
complete them and give attention to the other work
which crowds upon it.

It is impossible, of course, to give anything like an
adequate analysis of these volumes in a single article,
and we shall not undertake here to do more than give
some general idea of the work of which they are the
commencement. They are full of curious revelations
concerning the actual circumstances attending that
early period in the history of the war which they cover.
Damaged reputations are to some extent rehabilitated,
and factitious claims of service, which have been ac-
cepted without sufficient question, are shown by the
records to be without substantial foundation. And
there is, of necessity, such an entire absence of partisan-
ship that the most disappointed can find no just cause of
complaint. There are the official documents as they
stand, simply brought together in their proper order,
each throwing light upon the other.

Gen. Twiggs, for example, appears in a somewhat
better light, so far as his management of affairs in Texas
is concerned, in these reports, than he does in the cur-

rent histories. He did not fail to give the authorities
at Washington earnest and repeated warning of the
coming storm, and the want of decided opinions as to
his proper course of action shown in the official replies
he received, does not present the Washington adminis-
tration of that time in the best of lights. Dec. 13, 1860,
Twiggs wrote to Gen. Scott from San Antonio asking
for his "views and suggestions" concerning the dis-
position of public property in the event of the probable
secession of Texas, which, as he warned the General,
was to be expected before the 4th of March, proximo.
"My course," he added, "as respects myself will be to
remain at my post and protect this frontier as long as I
can, and then, when turned adrift, make my way home,
if I have one." Again, on the 27th of December, he
wrote in a similar strain to Lorenzo Thomas, A. A. G.
In reply Gen. W. Lay wrote, Dec. 28, on behalf of General
Scott, in substance, that he did not know what was go-
ing on, as the President and the War Department kept
their own counsel, and he had no advice to offer, having
"full confidence that your (Twiggs's) discretion, firm-
ness, and patriotism, will effect all of good that the sad
state of the times may permit."

Again, on the 2d of January, Twiggs wrote that he
must know what disposition to make of his troops, as
there was no time to lose; once more, on the 7th of
January, and again on the 18th, he earnestly repeated the
inquiry. No answer was made to these and subsequent
inquiries, which was perhaps proper enough in view of
doubts as to the dependence to be placed upon Twiggs,
but nothing was done towards withdrawing the troops
until the 7th of February, nearly two months after the
first warning of Twiggs, and some six weeks after the
receipt of his communication. The correspondence,
while it does not relieve Twiggs from the responsibility
of abandoning his command, does present in a vivid light
the confusion of mind, and the division of counsel,
which prevailed at that time at Washington, and in the
light of which men may justly ask that they be judged;
in which light, indeed, history is sure to judge them.

The first volume of the records is more valuable in a
political than in a strictly military sense. It contains
eight chapters, viz.: Operations in Charleston Harbor,
S. C., Dec. 20, 1860—April 14, 1861; Secession of
Georgia, Jan. 3-26, 1861; of Alabama and Mississippi,
Jan. 4-20, 1861; Operations in Florida, Jan. 6—Aug. 31,
1861; Secession of North Carolina, Jan. 9—May 20,
1861; of Louisiana, Jan. 10—Feb. 19; Operations in
Texas and New Mexico, Feb. 1, June 11, 1861; in
Arkansas, Indian Ter., and Missouri, Feb. 7—May 9,
1861.

Coming to the second volume we find it covers the
operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and
West Virginia. It opens with the adoption of the or-
dinance of secession by Virginia, April 17, 1861, and closes
with the skirmish at Edward's Ferry, Md., July 29,
1861. It includes the destruction of Harper's Ferry,
the affair in the streets of Baltimore, the events leading
up to and resulting in the battle of Bull Run, the en-
gagement at Sewell's Point, the attack on the Aquia
Creek batteries, Va., the engagement at Big Bethel, Va.,
and the other minor actions of that time, which mag-
nified themselves to such proportions in the popular
imagination. The volume opens with the reports from
1st Lieut. Roger Jones, Mounted Rifles (now Inspector-
General), of his action at Harper's Ferry, which present
him in a favorable light for decision of character and
promptness of action in an emergency. "Capt. H. G.
Wright, U. S. Engineer Corps," presents a report of his
expedition to Norfolk, and his attempt to blow up the
dry dock there, assisted by "Comdr. John Rodgers,"
of the Navy.

The mass of reports and letters concerning the first
battle of Bull Run or Manassas are the most interesting
portion of the volume. The venerable Gen. Patterson
has no reason to complain of the light in which the pub-
lication of these fuller records present his operations at
that time. In General McDowell's report we find com-
plimentary reference to men well known in the Army
some of whose names have since become historical.
Among these are W. T. Sherman, A. E. Burnside,
O. O. Howard, W. B. Franklin, S. P. Heintzelman,
Jas. B. Fry, J. G. Barnard, Guy V. Henry, W. F.
Barry, O. B. Wilcox, Major Myer, Signal Officer, Capt.
H. F. Clarke, Subsistence Department, Surg. W. S.
King, Asst. Surg. Magruder, 1st Lieut. H. L. Abbot,
and 1st Lieut. Fred. E. Prime.

Some interesting comparisons can be made with these
volumes between the actual strength of our Army and
its strength as it appeared to the enemy. Thus we have
a report of the strength of Gen. McDowell's command
as reported by him, and as reported by Confederate
authority at a little later date.

The first series of the war records will embrace the
normal reports, both Union and Confederate, arranged

according to the campaigns and several theatres of operations, in chronological order, and followed by the correspondence, etc., not embraced in the reports. It is proposed that this series be accompanied by an atlas. Seven volumes are required to complete this series, each of nearly a thousand pages octavo. The first volume is 752 pages, the second will be over 1,050, and the third about 800 pages, and they will run about this way. The contents of the first two volumes we have already indicated. The remaining volumes of the first series will cover the other operations begun in 1861 as follows:

Vol. III., May, 10—Nov. 19, 1861, Operations in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Missouri and Kentucky west of the Tennessee River.

Vol. IV., June 11, 1861—Feb. 1, 1862, Operations in N. Mexico and Texas; July 1—Nov. 19, 1861, Operations in Kentucky and Tennessee; Aug. 1, 1861—Jan. 11, 1862, Operations in North Carolina and S. W. Virginia.

Vol. V., Aug. 1, 1861—March, 1862, Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, N. E. Virginia, and W. Virginia.

Vol. VI., Sept. 1, 1861—May 10, 1862, Operations in Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Oct. 21, 1861—April 11, 1862, Operations on the coast of S. Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida; November, 1861, Expedition to Ship Island.

Vol. VII., Nov. 19, 1861, March 4, 1862, Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, and N. Alabama; Nov. 19, 1861, April 10, 1862, Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war or State and political. The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities, embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials, not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the national and several State authorities. The fourth series will cover the same ground for the Confederate authorities.

These four series of volumes, it will be observed, cover only the operations of the first year of the war; the opening scenes in that grand drama of conflict, which, continuing through three more years and into a fourth, was finally ended with the surrender of the Confederate armies in the summer of 1865. It will easily be seen that the estimate of one hundred volumes is not an extravagant one. We hope that this work will not be confined to the records of the Rebellion, but that some system will be found for an equally thorough presentation of the history of our wars from the beginning, including the various Indian contests, which are so intimately associated with the history of civilization on this continent. If posterity has done nothing for us let us do at least this much for them.

THE MARINE CORPS.

We publish elsewhere the text of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Leopold Morse—the Democratic member from Massachusetts, and a member of the Naval Committee—and reported from the Senate Naval Committee, providing for a partial reorganization of the Marine Corps. It adds a new grade to the corps, that of brigadier general, and increases the line officers by two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, and nine second lieutenants, reducing the first lieutenants to three. It provides for a fleet marine officer with the temporary rank and pay of the next higher grade. Appointments to vacancies in the corps are to be made in equal proportion from graduates of the Military and Naval Academies, and by selection from meritorious non-commissioned officers of the corps. The brigadier general is, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to be selected from line officers of twenty years' service, and other promotions are to be by seniority. The adjutant and paymaster are to be selected from line officers of twenty years' service, the assistant quartermaster from those of fifteen years' service, and the quartermaster from the assistants by seniority. Promotions are to be preceded by an examination. Failure on the part of officers below the grade of major is to be followed by a year's suspension from promotion, and then a failure on a second re-examination is to result in dropping the officer from the service. Officers not morally qualified are also to be dropped, being granted a year's pay, at the discretion of the President.

The bill has many excellent features and is in the direction of reform and an increase of *esprit de corps*, but we fear that it has but little opportunity of being considered this session.

HAMMERSLY'S NAVAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

HAMMERSLY'S long promised Naval Encyclopædia appears this week, and deserves a somewhat more extended notice than the limits of time and space in this issue of the JOURNAL can afford it. The book is an ambitious one, and in some respects it fully satisfies the promises of its projectors and the anticipations of naval officers. In other respects, and in some marked and important ones, it falls short of the high standard which a book of this kind should have, designed as it is to embrace a complete dictionary of marine words and phrases, a large number of original articles on special topics, a copious fund of biographical data, and a gazetteer of the principal naval stations and ports of the world.

The original articles by specialists are decidedly the best feature of the book. The names of many of the officers contributing to this branch of the work are a guarantee of the excellence of the articles themselves. We may cite as examples in this connection, the article on Deep Sea Soundings, by Captain Belknap; on Iron Clads, by Commodore Simpson; on Navigation and Hydrography and kindred subjects by Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green; on Naval Tactics and Naval Administration, by Captain Luce; on International Law, by Prof. Soley; on Foreign Naval Training Systems, by Lieut.-Commander Chadwick; on the Compass, by Lieut.-Commander Black; on Torpedoes and Torpedo Boats, by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown; on Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, by Capt. Cochrane of the Marines; on Storms, by Lieut.-Commander Nelson; on several subjects connected with Steam Engineering, by Chief Engineer Albert Aston, and on various medical subjects by Medical Director Shippen. We might enumerate many other articles of value on subjects purely technical, which do great credit to the book.

The historical part is full, and the articles are generally concise and well written. The various articles under the general head of Navy, are decidedly good, and Mr. C. H. McBlair, late a captain in the Confederate service, gives a very interesting sketch of the operations of the Confederate navy. In biography we look in vain, however, for names which tradition and story have made famous in our service, while we find others that are, or at least soon will be, obscure. The supplement contains a reprint, or a new edition, of the Records of Living Naval Officers, and there are names incorporated in the body of the work which would have been sufficiently distinguished by a mention in the supplement.

In spite of the general excellence of the articles on subjects already named, which go far indeed towards giving a tone of decided value to the book, there are interspersed with these articles of trivial worthlessness. Take one example, the articles on Executive Officer. Instead of containing a clear and concise statement of the duties and nature of this office for the information of the civilian (for surely no naval officers would seek a definition of those duties in an encyclopædia) we find a column giving not the duties such as they actually are by law and regulation, but a valueless theory of what they should be, evolved from the brain of the writer. Nor is this article singular. Others exist which might be cited, almost if not quite as trivial and insignificant as the example given: but where so much can be said in praise it would perhaps seem invidious to enumerate them, and we prefer to let them speak for themselves to intelligent officers, for the book undoubtedly will have and deserves wide circulation in the Service.

Another bad feature of the work is in the matter of definitions. In most cases there is no attempt made to give the derivations of words, an important omission in a dictionary, and particularly in a technical one. Trivial words and slang expressions are introduced, and slang is sometimes defined in language as uncouth as the words themselves. For instance: "Fire away! Go on with your remarks," is slang defined in slang, and has no place in any dictionary or encyclopædia whatever, whether naval, technical, or otherwise.

The book aims to become a standard authority on naval subjects, an authority whose decision might be accepted as final on the knotty point of a ward room discussion, for instance. There is much in the book to encourage this aim, and we fully sympathize with the objects of the publishers and commend their energy. Another edition which should purge the book of some of its objectionable articles, amend and enlarge the definitions, and add to the really excellent work of distinguished and capable officers, in special subjects, would greatly add to its value. We trust that the demand for the present edition will be sufficiently great to warrant the extension of a most commendable enterprise.

Much interest having been excited, and many inquiries having been made, regarding the probable changes in the forthcoming new edition of Gen. Upton's Tactics, we are able to make the following announcement from authority:

The principal change made by the revision will be the introduction of the double column of fours in the company and battalion drill, and the deployment by numbers as the normal method of deployment.

The deployment by numbers will be executed both from line and double column of fours.

The normal battalion will be four companies, as under the fire of the breechloader, and particularly the magazine gun, a commander cannot communicate with more than four units.

THE bill "to organize a board of Army officers for the trial of incompetent officers, etc.," (H. R. 6957) introduced into the House by Mr. Sparks, Jan. 17th, is a radical measure and, if it becomes a law, will stir up the Service as effectually as one of the benzine boards of earlier days. It provides: "That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to constitute a board to consist of one major-general, one brigadier-general, and three colonels, three of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to the Regular Army on account of distinguished services in the volunteer force during the late war, and before whom the Secretary of War shall cause to appear all officers of the Army deemed by him unfit for the proper discharge of their duty from any cause except from injuries received or disease contracted in the line of their duty; and said board shall examine and report fully and specifically the nature and extent of such alleged unfitness; and, on recommendation of such board, the President shall muster out of the Service any of the said officers so reported, with one year's pay, but such muster-out shall not be ordered without allowing such officers a hearing before such board to show cause against it."

THE scarcity of Army blankets and overcoats on the Pacific Coast has been made the subject of a communication to Congress by the Secretary of War, who asks for a million dollars to make good the deficiency of clothing in depot, this being in addition to the \$1,000,000 in the Army appropriation bill. Accompanying the letter are papers from the Quartermaster General's Office to show the embarrassment resulting from not having a sufficient supply of clothing to meet unforeseen and pressing demands. The communication has been referred to the appropriation committee in both houses.

THE statements of our London correspondent, in the JOURNAL of Jan. 8, and also in the present number, relative to the bursting of two Krupp guns in Turkey, is emphasized by the following paragraph from the English *Army and Navy Gazette*: "The discussion in the Russian newspapers as to whether the native foundries ought not to receive orders for steel guns, in preference to Krupp, has led the *St. Petersburg Vedomosti* to chronicle the following well-authenticated instances of casualties to Krupp's ordnance in Russia. At Cronstadt, an 11-inch gun, on Fort Constantine, exploded at the first shot. At Ust Ejorsk camp, an 8-inch gun also burst with the first discharge. At Volkova (the Russian Shoeburyness), an 11-inch Krupp recently cracked, after a few rounds; and at the fortress of Kertch, in the Black Sea, a gun cracked after 25 discharges. Other instances have been suppressed by the authorities. The above are well authenticated facts."

THE Trustees of the Ohio State University, in session at Columbus, recently, proceeded to choose a successor to Lt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., Professor of Military Science, whose term will expire June 30 next. Three candidates presented their claims, viz.: 1st Lieut. Geo. Ruhlens, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. M. Ogle, 19th Inf.; Lieut. H. S. Heistand, 11th Inf. All had excellent recommendations, but Lieut. Ruhlens was the choice. Application for his detail will be made to the War Department.

AN officer at Norfolk, Va., sends us an account of festivities there, which, though a little belated, cannot fail to interest our readers. In Baylor, Loyall, Newton, Page, Sharp, Spottswood, Harrison, Maury, and others, they will at once recognise names familiar to the two Services.

A CORRESPONDENT asks what has become of the bill introduced last session by Senator Maxey, of Texas, retiring non-commissioned officers of the Army after a service of thirty years or more. The bill passed the Senate, after a debate in which its merits were fully presented. From the Senate it went to the House Military Committee, where it still slumbers. Those interested in the bill should write to the Chairman of the

House Military Committee, and ask that the bill be reported and passed this session. It is a proper recognition of the services of a deserving class of old soldiers.

THE Army Register for 1881 is being hurried to completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Some of the promotions, consequent on vacancies and appointments up to Dec. 31, 1880, have not yet been confirmed by the Senate, and delay is, of course, unavoidable. The clerical work, reading of proofs, etc., is well advanced.

Dr. McNairy has the Navy Register already in the hands of the printer, and it now awaits the good pleasure of the Government printing office, which is crowded with work of all sorts.

UNDER our heading of State Troops will be found the report of the Senate Committee, on which the bill for organizing a National Militia was indefinitely postponed. Accompanying the report is a sensible letter from Gen. E. L. Molineux, which appears to have been accepted by the committee as conclusive against the bill. The expectation is that the bill will be introduced into the next Congress, and another attempt made to pass it.

THE new order as to helmets is reported to be generally acceptable to the officers and enlisted men of the Army.

ADVICES from Valparaiso, dated December 24, were as follows: "The Chilians operating against Lima comprise 22,500 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 2,400 artillery, with 80 cannon and 10 Gatling guns—in all about 30,000 men. The defenders of the city number 40,000. In consequence of an order of the Chilean government Punta Arenas is being strongly fortified in view of Argentine armaments."

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, dated January 30, says: "A telegram from Valparaiso reports that a great battle has been fought near Chorrillos, nine miles south of Lima. The Peruvians were defeated and driven from their positions, with heavy loss. The Chileans hold Chorrillos."

The latest dispatches say: The Chilians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. Gen. Pierola, President of Peru and Commander-in-Chief of the army, has fled. The Chilians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance, on Jan. 17. Gen. Pierola's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorrillos is said to have been 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilean loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice, and asks that the person of Senor Pierola be respected.

THE N. Y. Herald of January 21 devotes three columns to describing the cases in which sentences of court-martial have been mitigated or set aside by President Hayes during his present term of office. All of these have duly been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time of their occurrence.

THE House of Representatives has directed the Appropriation Committee to insert in the Deficiency bill an item of \$300,000 to pay such outstanding claims for arrears of pay and bounty as may be certified and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. This is in addition to the amount required to pay claims already certified.

A DISPATCH from Vienna says the Porte is making extensive purchases of arms abroad, especially in the United States.

YESTERDAY'S storm, by breaking down the telegraph wires in all directions, may have prevented us from bringing the orders up to our usual late date on Friday night; but probably little, if any, of yesterday's news will be lacking from our columns.

THE Panama Star and Herald of Jan. 11, says: "From a private source we learn that the United States Government recently landed 2,300 tons of coal at Pago Pago, one of the Samoan Islands, from the ship *Queenstown*, for the use of the United States Navy. No opposition was shown by any one to the proceedings."

It will be seen from the news published under our heading, "State Troops," that Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., accepts the Presidency of the National Rifle Association of America. This event has a significance which needs only the statement of the facts we have there presented to bring it home to all our readers.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THREE reports have been made this year by the Congressional members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. This ought to be enough to satisfy anybody. Jan. 17, Senator Garland (Ark.), submitted a report signed by himself and Representative Phillips, another signed by Senator Edmunds, and still another signed by Representatives McKinley and Felton. Senator Garland's report was accompanied by a bill amendatory of the laws relating to the Military Academy.

Mr. Garland and Representative McKinley devote considerable space to the consideration of the question of the admission of colored cadets to the Academy. No solid reasons, they say, can be assigned why the colored boys should not receive full and equal advantages in the way of education, military and all other kinds, with the white; but, on the contrary, there is every reason they should. It is a fact, however, they say, that the mingling of white and colored cadets on terms of social equality is subject to continued drawbacks and troubles, which are so far inherent that in their judgment no regulation of law can control them. If it be deemed expedient to continue further this coeducation in the same institution, this disturbing cause, while repressed so far as a wise discipline can touch it, must, after all, be left for its cure to time and experience, which may result in its mitigation or the complete separation of the two races in their military education. Respecting the question of raising the standard of admission of cadets, they favor amending existing law so that appointees shall be well versed in English grammar and descriptive geography, as well as in reading, writing, and arithmetic. But they say the very object and purpose of the school and the necessity for its establishment would suggest a low standard; many otherwise smart and deserving boys might be denied admission because they had not the means of studying those things which would be required by an increase or elevation of the standard.

Senator Edmunds, in his report, expresses the opinion that the standard of admission ought to be raised. He points to the fact that from 1885 to 1875 only 53 per cent. of those that entered the Academy were graduated, and that from 1870 to 1880 33 per cent. of those admitted failed to be graduated. He holds that the number of appointees from each State is small, and there would be no difficulty in finding appointees, and of a higher grade of acquirements, and they would be as apt to come from the poor as frequently as from the rich. The investigation made by the committee, he says, convinced him that youths of the African race have not received the same treatment, at least from their fellow cadets, that they would have received had they been of the white race, but each colored boy had found himself continually isolated from his fellow cadets—a prisoner in solitary confinement in the midst of his fellow-cadets. It is obvious, he continues, that, under such circumstances, the colored boy could not succeed nearly so well as the other boys in his studies and in competition, for the honors of the school, or in fitting himself for future usefulness. The tendency of such treatment, he thinks, would be to repress the good and develop the evil qualities of his common human nature. There is no reason, he says, why the two races cannot succeed together in this institution as they do in many schools and universities in this country and other countries. The officers and cadets of the Academy all come from every phase of American life and meet on equal ground, and while it may be conceded that no law can rectify the evil referred to, he believes that such a course of practice as has existed toward the colored cadets is unjust, unreasonable, and inhuman, and that it deserves the severest condemnation. Referring to the Whittaker inquiry, Senator Edmunds says the conduct of the case was such as to place Whittaker in a false position in the beginning. If, he says, the white cadets can be exculpated on their mere declaration that they were free from complicity in the outrage, the same theory ought to apply to cadets of the colored race, unless it is assumed that there can be no presumption in the existence of truth in a colored cadet. He does not think well of the theory in any case. Any one who would commit such an outrage would deny it. The investigation ought to have been so constituted as to have made an inquiry into the event itself and not to put the youth on quasi trial, the very person alone or whom the assault had been committed. He concludes by remarking that there is no insurmountable obstacle to the correction of existing evils at the Academy. This might be accomplished by the wise influence and example of the officers and instructors in charge. If this cannot be accomplished, it should be a matter of serious consideration whether such an institution ought not to be absolutely abolished.

Representatives McKinley and Felton in their report, while concurring in much that is contained in the report of Senator Garland and Representative Phillips, do not believe, however, that the standard of scholarship required for admission should be raised. Whatever criticism can properly be made, growing out of the frequent failures after the first year, would, they think, be fairly met if a competitive examination, open to all young men of suitable age and otherwise eligible, should be held in the several Congressional districts for the selection of a candidate to be appointed. The standard should not be so high as to shut out the poorer young men of the country, whose educational advantages are limited. They indorse that portion of the report of Senator Edmunds touching the race question and its relation to the Academy.

The bill, introduced by Senator Garland, is as follows:

§ 2039. by Mr. Garland, amending existing laws in relation to the Military Academy at West Point. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1331 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"The supervision and charge of the Academy shall be under the direction of the President, and he may assign to the

government and administration of the same such officer or officers of the Army as may be necessary; but no officer above the rank of colonel shall hereafter be assigned to duty at the Academy, nor shall the whole number of officers assigned to such duty exceed—"

Sec. 2. That section 1319 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"Appointees shall be examined under regulations to be prescribed, from time to time, by the superintendent before they shall be admitted to the Academy, and shall be required to be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and in the history of the United States."

Sec. 3. That section 1325 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to read as follows:

"Every cadet who shall be found deficient by the Academic Board, either in conduct or studies, at any annual examination, shall be forthwith discharged from the Academy and shall cease to be a cadet thereof, and shall not be continued therein, and no such cadet shall be reappointed to the Academy without the written recommendation of the Academy Board; nor shall any such cadet be appointed to any place in the Army within four years next after the time of his having been so found deficient."

Sec. 4. That there shall be appointed every year in the following manner a board of Congressional visitors to attend the annual examination at the Academy: Three members of the House of Representatives, to be designated by the Speaker of the House, and three Senators, to be designated by the President of the Senate, who shall constitute a joint committee, with all the authority and powers of a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, and with authority to appoint a clerk and stenographer to act under the direction of such board in making examination and investigation touching the Academy; and their acts and proceedings shall be separate from and independent of any examination by the Board of Visitors appointed by the President; and in submitting their report to Congress, as now required by law, they shall accompany it with the entire proceedings had before them at such examination. The necessary expenses of such committee and the pay of the clerk, stenographer, and witnesses shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, on vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

Sec. 5. That there shall be appointed at the Academy, in addition to the professors authorized by the existing laws, a professor of the German language, at a salary of—dollars.

Sec. 6. That all laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, repealed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate, on the 14th of January, passed both the Army Appropriation bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with amendments, already noted, which carry them back to the House. The only amendments to the Army Appropriation bill adopted are those we reported as proposed by the Senate Committee on appropriations.

January 17th, on motion by Mr. Burnside, the Senate passed, without opposition, the bill to retire Gen. Ord on his brevet rank, including the preamble recounting his services. Also an act creating a commission to take charge of the Yorktown centennial.

The Senate, Jan. 14th, passed the following concurrent resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Committee on Naval Affairs of the two Houses of Congress be, and they are hereby instructed to co-operate with the Secretary of the Navy and with each other in making all necessary and proper arrangements for unveiling the statue of the late Admiral Farragut, now finished and erected in Farragut Square."

Also the bill granting Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster U. S. A., \$2,650 for money stolen from him at Fort Arbuckle in 1867.

The bill H. R. No. 3477, for the relief of Carlile Boyd was, on January the 14th, passed by the House in Committee of the Whole and laid aside to be reported to the House. As finally amended it is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That Carlile Boyd, lately captain of the 17th U. S. Infantry, and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the U. S. Army, having been wholly retired from the Army on the 22d day of March, 1879, and having been disabled by wounds received in battle while in the military service of the United States, be, and he is hereby restored to the rank in the Army which he held at the time of said retirement, and the President of the United States is authorized to place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain, and without regard to the limit as to numbers heretofore fixed by law for said retired list, and that he shall receive the pay of a retired officer of his rank and length of service from and after the 22d day of March, 1880."

Pending the consideration of the bill to restore Mark Walker, late 1st lieutenant 19th U. S. Infantry, the committee rose.

Mr. Farley, on the 13th, tried to bring up for passage the bill for the relief of Capt. Erben and others, but Mr. Withers objecting it went over. Mr. Farley on moving the consideration of the bill, said:

"It has been thoroughly examined by the Committee on Naval Affairs and has passed the Senate during this Congress. It has been twice examined by the committees and been reported unanimously. It is Senate bill No. 1210 in reference to carrying out the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to three or four gentlemen whose cases have been acted on by a board of naval officers. I make the motion now."

Mr. Withers: I am impelled to resist the motion, for the reason that there are probably one hundred bills on the calendar similarly situated, and I must insist that the Senate shall proceed with the Army Appropriation bill.

The amended bill besides restoring Captain Henry Erben to his original position, next below Capt. George Brown, restores Commander Henry Glass, Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands and Lieut.-Commander Charles D. Sigbee to their original relative positions; authorizes the appointment of Commodore Timothy A.

Hunt to be a rear-admiral on the retired list when a vacancy occurs.

The House has concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill relating to professors of mathematics in the Navy, and it has become a law.

January 20, the House passed the annual Naval Appropriation bill as reported by the House Naval Committee January 19. It contains the following provisions:

Provided, That should the sums hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the officers on the active and retired lists of the Navy be insufficient, then, and in that case, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to use any and all balances which may be due, or become due, to "pay of the Navy" from the other bureaus of the Department for that purpose. And hereafter the estimates for pay of the Navy shall be submitted in the book of estimates in detailed classifications and paragraphs, after the manner above set forth.

Provided, That any assistant astronomer who has not served for four years continuously shall receive only \$1,500 per annum.

Provided, That \$15,000 of this amount shall be immediately available for the purpose of converting the ships *Brooklyn* and *Lancaster* into flagships. The estimates for 1883 were.....\$15,022,331 01 The amount appropriated for 1881 was... 14,405,787 70 The amount recommended by this bill is 14,481,037 55

The bill to establish the grades, etc., in the Marine Corps (S. 1933), which appeared in full in the *JOURNAL* of December 25, pag. 419, was reported by the Naval Committee of the Senate January 19, amended so as to agree with the text of the bill (H. R. 6395) introduced into the House by Mr. Morse, the text of which is given below.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The bill, H. R. 6789, introduced by Mr. Briggs in the House was referred to the Naval Committee.

H. R. 6363, to correct an error in sec. 1583, R. S., relative to the pay of retired Naval officers. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

H. R. 6896, to establish and equalize the grades and regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sparks, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, H. R. 6937, to organize a board of Army commissioners for the trial of incompetent officers, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Mr. Saunders introduced a bill, S. 2031, to appropriate \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a building suitable for offices for headquarters of the Department of the Platte, in Omaha City, Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 6937, introduced Jan. 10, by Mr. C. G. Williams, amends sec. 5433 R. S., so as to make it felony, punished by imprisonment for from one to five years at hard labor and a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, to present a fraudulent claim or voucher, or to knowingly purchase or receive in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service, any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same.

S. 2036, introduced by Mr. Blaine, Jan. 19, gives Captain John A. Darling, 1st Artillery, longevity pay to be commuted from the date of his original commission as 2d lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, assuming him to have been continuously in the Service, and giving him the difference between the amount thus computed and what he has received.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Naval Committee report in favor of the passage of the bill, H. R. 6350, to regulate the promotion of the midshipmen and cadet engineers, and to establish the grade of sub-assistant engineer in the Navy. Their report consists chiefly of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy favoring the passage of the bill. The misprint of *engineers* in place of *ensigns* in our notice of this bill last week obscured the statement we intended to make, which was to the effect that cadet midshipmen are kept waiting for eight or nine years for the commission they ought to receive, like the cadets of the Military Academy, upon graduation. The bill is the same as Mr. Vest's bill, S. 2003, already published.

The Naval Committee reported a bill, H. R. 6953, "to allow Rear Admiral James H. Strong, Lieut. Samuel W. Fery (Very), Master William C. Strong, Francis H. Ellison, and John P. Griddon, the amount found due each of them for actual and necessary expenses incurred while on shore at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from December 23, 1873, to July 12, 1874: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of such payments shall not exceed the sum of \$2,850.12; and said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The House Military Committee has reported in favor of the passage of the bill to retire Gen. Ord with his brevet rank of major-general. They refer to Cullum's Register for the record of his services, and say: "Each of the cases of the seven officers retired as major-generals is a precedent in favor of this bill. There is no instance in the history of the Army in which an officer of General Ord's rank and high commands has been retired on a rank less than that of major-general. A very important, indeed conclusive circumstance in this case is the fact that General Ord was exercising the rank of major-general at the time of his retirement, for he had been assigned to that rank by the President several years before, and the order was still in force."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to make a favorable report to the House upon Representative Phillips's bill to amend the Revised Statutes

so as to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint cadet midshipmen from the districts where vacancies may occur. The committee agreed to an adverse report upon the bill providing for the promotion of mates to the rank of ensigns not in the line of promotion.

The House Naval Committee report the following substitute for the bill for the relief of S. C. Barney: "That Samuel Chase Barney, late a lieutenant in the United States Navy, be, and he is hereby, restored to the retired list; and that from and after the passage of this act he be entitled to the pay of a retired Navy officer of the grade which he held at the date of his dismissal."

The bill providing for the publication of the report of the cruise of the *Ticonderoga* was reported back by the Senate Naval Committee requiring the Secretary of the Navy to publish the report instead of leaving it optional with him.

The Senate Naval Committee in reporting against S. 908, for the relief of Granville J. Pierce, recite the facts in the case and say that they, after diligently examining all the testimony in the case, have come to the conclusion that the finding of the board was perfectly just and proper, and in conformity with the facts proven, and they do not feel warranted in recommending that the action of the board be set aside and declared null and void.

The Senate Committee on Naval affairs present an interesting report in favor of the bill (S. 1050) to restore Capt. Thomas G. Corbin to the retired list of the Navy, to take rank next after Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, with the difference between retired and active pay since December 12, 1873. The committee quote the sections of the act of April 12, 1864, relating to examinations for promotion, and say:

"Being satisfied as to his entire fitness for promotion, your committee report the bill back to the Senate without amendment, and recommend its passage."

The bill to regulate the compulsive paymasters' clerks (H. R. 5178) has been reported on unfavorably in the House. It gives them \$1,800 a year pay.

PETITIONS.

Senator Kernan, of New York, presented the petition of Lieutenant Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Infantry, commanding the recruiting depot of New York, calling attention to the condition of the buildings used as guard house and executive buildings, on David's Island, New York Harbor, and praying that there be provision made for erecting at least temporarily suitable buildings. The buildings are almost uninhabitable and beyond repair; business must be transacted and important records kept in a mere shanty with the stove pipe sticking out of the roof. The petition was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2021, by Mr. Eaton, in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund: distribution of part thereof to the officers and sailors of the ship *Wyoming* and others. *Be it enacted*, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the sum of \$248,000 to be paid, out of the fund now under control of the Department of State known as the Japanese indemnity fund, to the officers and crew of the United States ship *Wyoming*, or to their legal representatives, for extraordinary, valuable, and specially meritorious and perilous services in the destruction of hostile vessels in the Straits of Shimonoseki on the 16th day of July, 1863, and to the officers and crew of the steamer *Takiang* who were detached from the United States ship *Jamestown*, or to their legal representatives, for similar services on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of September 1864; said sum to be distributed to the said officers and crews according to the laws of the United States governing the distribution of prize-money: *Provided*, that for the purpose of such distribution, the officers and crew, detached as aforesaid, who manned the *Takiang* shall be regarded as a part of the forces of the *Wyoming* on the 16th day of July, 1863, and according to their rank and position on the 8th day of September, 1864. *And provided further*, That in such distribution no payment shall be made to the assigns of any mariner, but to the mariner himself only or to his duly authorized attorney, or, in case of his decease, to his legal representatives or their duly authorized attorney.

H. R. 6788, by Mr. Briggs, to promote the efficiency of the Navy. *Be it enacted*, etc., That whenever on an inquiry had pursuant to law concerning the fitness of an officer of the Navy for promotion it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his misconduct or want of capacity, not caused by or in consequence of the performance of this duty, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and he shall be discharged from the service; and in that case he may, by order of the President, be allowed and paid the pay of his grade for one year, and no longer, next after such discharge.

H. R. 6836, by Mr. Edward L. Martin, to correct an error in section 1583 of the Revised Statutes, in reference to the pay of retired officers of the Navy. *Be it enacted*, etc., That section 1583, title 15, chapter 8, of Revised Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1583. The pay of all officers of the Navy who have been retired after forty-five years' service after reaching the age of sixty-two years, or who have been or may be retired after forty years' service, upon their own application to the President, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein, shall, when not on active duty, be equal to seventy-five per centum of the salary provided by this chapter for the grade or rank which they held, respectively, at the time of their retirement. The pay of all other officers on the retired list shall, when not on active duty, be equal to one-half the highest pay provided by this chapter for the grade or rank held by them, respectively, at the time of their retirement."

H. R. 6836, by Mr. Morse, to establish and equalize the grades and regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps. *Be it enacted*, etc., That the active list of line officers of the United States Marine Corps shall be divided into seven grades, taking rank according to the date of their commissions in each grade, as follows, namely: 1st, Brigadier-general, commandant; 2d, colonel; 3d, lieutenant-colonel; 4th, major; 5th, captain; 6th, lieutenant; 7th, 2d lieutenant.

Sec. 2. That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall not exceed one brigadier-general, commandant, three colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, six majors, twenty-five captains, twenty-five 1st lieutenants, and twenty-five 2d lieutenants.

tenants: *Provided*, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act.

Sec. 3. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps; after thirty years' service shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after forty years' service the rank of colonel; and assistant quartermasters after twenty years' service, ten of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, shall have the rank of major.

Sec. 4. That the senior marine officer of a fleet or squadron, denominated "fleet marine officer," and designated in the same manner as are "surgeons of the fleet," "paymaster of the fleet," and "engineers of the fleet," shall perform such duties as are or may be prescribed by regulation in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the guard of the flagship to which he is attached. And the officer designated as "fleet marine officer" shall have, when serving as such, the temporary rank and pay of the next higher grade; the said rank and pay to cease when he is detached from a fleet or squadron, his rank and pay then to be that of his lineal grade in the Marine Corps.

Sec. 5. That appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps shall be made by the President, in equal proportions, as near as may be, from such graduates of the Military Academy and the Naval Academy as may so elect, and by selection from such meritorious non-commissioned officers of said corps as may, upon examination before a board of marine officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, be found mentally, morally, and professionally qualified to perform all the duties of the said grade, and be recommended by said board for appointment.

Sec. 6. That hereafter when a vacancy occurs in the office of commandant of the Marine Corps such vacancy shall be filled by appointment, by selection from the line officers on active-list who have served twenty years and upwards as commissioned officers in said corps.

Sec. 7. That all vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and first lieutenant in the line of the Marine Corps shall be filled by promotion of line officers on the active-list of said corps according to seniority.

Sec. 8. That appointments to fill vacancies in the offices of adjutant and inspector and of paymaster of the Marine Corps shall be made by selection from the line officers on the active-list who have served twenty years and upwards as commissioned officers in said corps. A vacancy occurring in the office of quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall hereafter be filled by promotion from the assistant quartermasters on the active list according to seniority, and appointments to fill vacancies in the office of assistant quartermasters shall be made by selection from the line officers on the active-list who have served fifteen years and upwards as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps.

Sec. 9. That no officer shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active-list of the Marine Corps, except in the case provided in section 1494 of the Revised Statutes, until he has been examined by a board selected from the Medical Corps of the Navy and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea.

Sec. 10. That no officer below the grade of major shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active-list of the Marine Corps until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties, both at sea and on shore, has been established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers appointed by the President and subject to the provisions of law applicable to like boards and examinations in the Navy: *Provided*, That any officer of the Marine Corps on the active-list below the grade of major who, upon examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination he shall be dropped from the service: *And provided further*, That any officer of said corps who, upon examination for promotion, is not found morally qualified shall be dropped from the service; and, at the discretion of the President, such officer may be allowed one year's pay.

H. R. 6788, by Mr. Briggs, to promote the efficiency of the Navy. *Be it enacted*, etc., That whenever on an inquiry had pursuant to law concerning the fitness of an officer of the Navy for promotion it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his misconduct or want of capacity, not caused by or in consequence of the performance of this duty, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and he shall be discharged from the service; and in that case he may, by order of the President, be allowed and paid the pay of his grade for one year, and no longer, next after such discharge.

THE Board of Pay Officers, consisting of Pay Director T. H. Looker as president, A. W. Russell and Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle as recorder for examining candidates for promotion, was in session during the week at the Navy Department.

THE *Washington Star* of Jan. 20 says: A large delegation of leading citizens waited upon the President at 2 p. m. today to present an immense petition, asking the retention of Maj. W. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, as Engineer Commissioner of the District.

THE President has granted to Private James Quinn a certificate of merit for bravery. Quinn was with Lieutenant Schwatka and scout Captain Jack in 1876 on the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, and displayed great personal bravery on an occasion under fire and while engaged in digging and building breastworks. He also took part with twenty-five men in a charge upon an Indian village. He has participated in six definite engagements with Indians and is now in the Service as a corporal. The request for the certificate came through official channels and was excellently indorsed.

A WASHINGTON despatch, of Jan. 17, to the N. Y. *Sun* says: "Gen. Sherman marched into the Senate Chamber this morning, with the actor McCullough under the broad wing of his army cape. Gen. Sherman did the honors for Mr. McCullough. Blaine rushed up and seized both of the actor's hands, and Lamar was introduced by Gen. Sherman. Mr. Conkling did not meet Mr. McCullough, but stood for half an hour earnestly talking with Mr. Montgomery Blair. Then Mr. Conkling made a rather impulsive speech on the Ben Holladay Claim bill, and Mr. McCullough seemed to be studying closely Mr. Conkling's style of acting. Gen. Sherman seemed as happy as a duck on a wet day, and remained with Mr. McCullough in the chamber till late in the afternoon."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

STEEL GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Only the other day I addressed a letter to you warning your naval authorities not to abandon the American system of constructing heavy ordnance in favor of the steel ordnance of Europe. I gave instances of the shocking explosions of heavy Krupp guns, I pointed to the bursting of the two *Thunderer* guns, both lined with steel, of the 100 ton steel lined gun on board the *Duilio*, and I might have added that a steel lined gun burst at Sandy Hook, in competition with American made ordnance. I did not, however, think that I was so soon to call your attention to another burst; yet it is so. The *Times* announces that a seven-inch steel muzzle-loading gun has blown off its breech at proof at the butts at Woolwich.

If, after this, the authorities of the Navy abandon American made guns for the steel guns of Europe, and so risk the destruction of your officers and men, they will at least do so with their eyes open, as far as my powers of information can go. Wait, I say, till one of your experimental American guns fail; nay, further, I would say in the words of the Prophet, "be not afraid," but fire one of your guns doubly loaded. Take one of the old 8-inch experimental guns, load it with 35 lbs. of powder and 180 lb. shot, and ram down on this 20 lbs. of powder and another shot. I do not believe the gun will burst, but depend on it any steel gun of that calibre and weight would burst. Steel is not only uncertain, but if you exceed its elastic limit it will not bulge like the guns made on the American plan, but will explode with violence.

Some of your readers may exclaim how can this be when we know the enormous strength of steel as compared to that of cast iron and wrought iron from the tensile strains shown in our testing room. The secret lies in the scientific application of the last two metals. Col. Crispin understands this, but it is as yet little understood in England and Europe, where the steel interest has got a powerful hold of the press.

Yours respectfully,
LONDON, Jan. 2, 1881.

ARTILLERIST.

THE HOTCHKISS GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I notice in your issue of Dec. 8, an article copied from English papers about trials of the Nordenfelt and my guns, in Portugal, to ascertain their relative value. The commission is reported as declaring the Nordenfelt gun superior to mine, etc.

The facts are: My gun was not in competition, and I never heard that competitive trials were to, or had taken place. The first and only information I have received on the subject, is, the publication of the article.

About the Spanish trials, only preliminary trials have taken place. They have ordered a gun of mine for trial, but the time for the trials has not yet been named.

As the article is inaccurate as to facts and deceptive, I hope you will publish this letter.

I remain, yours, truly,

B. B. HOTCHKISS.

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS, Dec. 31, 1880.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: If anything was needed to demonstrate the absolute necessity, not to say justice, of an amendment, or modification of the laws regulating the retirement of officers of the Army, it has been presented by recent events.

The President in the exercise of his lawful authority saw proper not long since to transfer from the active to the retired list an officer, said to be by his friends in the full possession of all his faculties, both mental and physical, distinguished for faithful and gallant services during a career of more than forty-three years, and whose only disqualification lay in the fact that his place was wanted for another more fortunate in having the friendship of those in power. A great deal of hard feeling has been created and much sympathy expended for the unfortunate one whose career has thus been brought to a summary termination; not that the officer who has been rewarded by promotion is not deserving and worthy of this recognition from the Government, but because in creating the vacancy an act of arbitrary injustice has apparently been committed. But in reality it is the legitimate result of a bad system, and any system which does not make adequate provision for the promotion of those in the lower grades is vicious and ought to be changed without delay. During the early part of the War of the Rebellion the President had the power to dismiss at his pleasure any officer of the Army, without trial or investigation of any sort, and this authority was exercised through Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, with such palpable injustice in many instances, that Congress had to intervene and enact a law to the effect that no officer should be dismissed from the military service without having been first tried and convicted of some offence by a military tribunal. This law has been in operation ever since that time, giving general satisfaction to all concerned. The change was made for the purpose of taking out of the hands of any one man the authority to do another man a wrong, without a proper and rigid examination of the facts in the case. Had some such law been in force relating to retirements it is probable that the apparent injustice referred to would not have been committed. But even an unjust law is

better than none, for some method must be in operation to keep up the efficiency of the Army. It is better that a dozen able bodied, efficient, and capable officers should be retired rather than demoralization and utter stagnation should pervade the whole military organization.

But the law governing retirements should be mandatory, not discretionary. The age at which an officer must go should be fixed by statute, and then there could be no heart burnings, no injustice. The law should fix it beyond any possibility of a doubt. It is so in the Navy. It works well, gives satisfaction to all except those who are rapidly approaching the age when they must leave. It is natural that they should not look with complacency to the time when they must quit a service which has been their existence for so many years. Who among us, at any rate, views with satisfaction the approach of that hour which must end our connection with things terrestrial.

It has been said that the men holding the lower grades do all the work in our Army; also that we want an infusion of young blood into those grades. This will not be brought about by blocking promotion, by making the lieutenantcies and captaincies life appointments. The door must be opened, a loop hole provided at the top for a clearing away of the dead wood. The stream must steadily flow on, even if it does cost the Treasury a few dollars.

At all events a man who has served his country for forty years is deserving of being cared for during the balance of his life, and that without being required to work very hard, or to be devilled with the cares and responsibilities of public business. X.

MARS AND MERCURY AT FORT SANDERS.

FORT SANDERS, WY. T., Jan. 4, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: That you may know how delightful it is to soldier on the frontier, I send a list of the recorded readings of the minimum thermometer for a few days past:

Dec. 27, + 35 deg. Fahr.	Dec. 31, - 25 deg. Fahr.
" 28, - 15 deg. "	Jan. 1, + 15 deg. "
" 29, - 45 deg. "	" 2, 0 deg. "
" 30, - 38 deg. "	

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

A QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Is not the 3d Artillery to exchange stations with the 5th in the coming spring?

It will be twelve years next March since the 3d performed that graceful act for the 5th—but unlike the 3d, which was relieved from the South after three years—the 5th is now on its sixth year. As the 5th have not been on the New York stations, but have served over eight years at the South since the war, "equal justice to all," and a "fair count," calls for a transfer of the 3d and 5th regiments of Artillery. ***.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

THE Senate Committee on foreign relations have, through their chairman, Mr. Eaton, presented a report on the subject of the Japanese indemnity fund which does credit to them and to the country, enunciating as it does the highest principles of international honor. Giving the history of the fund they show that the original sum of \$785,000 paid to us by Japan in 1864, has increased until it now amounts to \$1,711,224 in the hands of the State Department, never having been carried into the Treasury. This sum was paid as the pro-rata proportion of \$3,000,000 exacted from Japan by the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, as indemnity for the acts of war of the Daimio of Chosin or Nagato who was in rebellion against the Mikado. At the time Commander McDougal, in the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* proceeded, in July, to retaliate upon the daimio, he found at Shimonoeki three vessels belonging to the prince, lying at anchor near the shore. He attacked them, and, after a sharp conflict with them and the shore batteries, sank a brig and blew up a steamer, by which some forty persons were said to have been killed. The loss of the *Wyoming* was five killed and six wounded. For this act of gallantry the committee recommend that \$248,000 (\$140,000 with interest) be paid to the officers and crew of the *Wyoming* as prize money, and that the remainder of the fund, \$1,463,224 be returned to Japan. The committee says: "In making this recommendation, it is not to be understood that your committee in the slightest degree attack the motives governing the authorities of France, Great Britain, or the Netherlands. The expenditures of those governments were vastly larger than the expenditure of the United States, being in fact greater than the amount of money received by them from Japan, and thus they may be justified by every principle of public morality in retaining the full amount obtained by the convention between the powers. Yet, it is the judgment of your committee that the United States cannot in justice retain the amount allotted to it by the arrangement entered into by its representative with the representatives of the aforesaid governments. The amount of \$140,000 and the accrued interest in full remunerates the United States for its losses and expenses arising out of the unfortunate difficulties between Japan and the treaty powers, and to retain the balance would not be in harmony with the time-honored policy of the United States, to demand from foreign powers indemnity for actual losses only, and to exact no money indemnity for insults to its flag, but to accept just and suitable apology therefor. Especially should this Government adhere to this policy in the case now under consideration, as the friendly relations between the United States and Japan, interrupted during the existence of serious internal troubles in the latter government, have now been fully restored. Your committee therefore say that the aforesaid sum of \$1,463,224 should at once be returned to the authorities of Japan, and thus assure not only that government, but all the powers of the earth, that the United States de-

mands but simple justice from other governments, and makes restitution whenever public justice and the principles of public morality demand such action."

It was Paymaster John H. Stevenson who has a position in connection with the Panama Canal Co., and not Pay Inspector Stevenson, as generally announced through the press. Paymaster Stevenson has been advanced thirty-one numbers, taking into account the restoration of Paymaster Bellows, but he has not yet received his promotion to Pay Inspector.

The term of Engineer-in-chief W. H. Shock, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, expires on the 26th of February and already there is active canvassing as to his reappointment. Efforts will no doubt be made in behalf of others, but with what result only the new Secretary of the Navy can tell.

Secretary Goff makes a very favorable impression on those who come in contact with him at the Navy Department. He is a man of keen intelligence and quick judgment, and knows, probably, as much about the Navy, and is as much interested in the questions which come before a Naval Secretary, as was his predecessor; and, being a younger man, he is quicker to take impressions. He is much too keen witted to be easily misled by flatterers, and, if his term were to be a long one, would make as good secretary as is likely to be found any where away from the seaboard, where there is more natural interest in the questions which concern the good of the Navy. The advent of a new Secretary of the Navy puts on the anxious seat those who have gained or lost by the personal favor or disfavor of his predecessor. Secretary Thompson had his friends and his victims with the rest, and we note that one of the first acts of the new secretary has been to undo the act of injustice which sent Medical Director F. M. Gunnell to the Asiatic Station, and which did Mr. Thompson no credit. We are glad to see that Mr. Goff has been prompt to undo it.

Paymaster Stevenson has made a brief visit to Washington this week, where he visited the Department and made the acquaintance of the new secretary.

Insanity is now the plea in behalf of Captain Armes of the 10th Cavalry. His erratic conduct since he has been in the Army proves that he has not been controlled by sound reason, but no judgment, however charitable, can admit his fitness to hold a commission.

Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and Col. Harris, members of the board controlling the National Soldiers' Homes, have been in Washington the past week, and visited the Soldiers' Home there on Sunday last. Some of them, especially Gen. McMahon, were subjected to a rigid examination on the subject of Gen. Butler's alleged restoration of a hundred and twenty odd thousand dollars to the funds of the Home. It appears that when Gen. Butler turned over his funds to Gen. Franklin he explained that bonds to this amount, which were included in the transfer, were not the original bonds which had become in some way involved in the failure of a bank in Massachusetts. As no Massachusetts man will admit that a Massachusetts bank can fail, they are making searching inquiries as to what bank is meant, which inquiries are not yet answered.

A Washington dentist, who is a shrewd observer, has noted the fact that the men under his hands who ask him the most questions in the intervals of their agony are usually the men of the most accomplishment, gathering up as they do by the perpetual cross-examination of anybody and everybody a wonderful fund of information to be used on proper occasion. This remark was recalled in listening to the examination to which Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, of the *Alarm*, was subjected in Washington the other day by one of the U. S. Senators in search of information on the subject of torpedoes and torpedo explosives. Every possible question that the training of a lawyer could suggest was propounded to exhaust, if possible, the lieutenant's knowledge on the subject. The promptness and fulness with which all questions were answered satisfied the Senator that the lieutenant was qualified for promotion.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

THE General Court-martial for the trial of Cadet J. C. Whittaker met, according to orders, at the Army Building, New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 11 a. m.

The composition of the Court has already been announced in the JOURNAL, but, in connection with the account of the meeting of the Court, we give it again, as follows: Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.; Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Infantry; Col. Pinkney Lugenebel, 5th Infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st Artillery; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cavalry; Major R. T. Frank, 1st Artillery; Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Infantry, and Capt. Merritt Barber, 16th Infantry, with Major Asa Bird Gardner, of the Corps of Judge-Advocates, as Judge-Advocate of the Court.

All were present at the opening except Capt. Barber, who had not yet arrived from Texas; but was momentarily expected. Whittaker was present, in cadet uniform, and on his right sat his counsel, D. H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina, and Professor Greener, of Howard University.

The Court formally opened proceedings at 11.45 a. m., when the order for the assembling of the Court was read, and Whittaker was asked if he had any objections to any of the members of the Court. Ex-Governor Chamberlain said that they had no challenge strictly to offer, but that they desired that Colonel Lugenebel should be put upon his *voir dire*, so that the defence could determine whether they should offer a challenge.

Colonel Lugenebel was here sworn, and in answer to questions by Mr. Chamberlain, said that he knew nothing of the case. He might have conversed with some persons on the subject, and might have said a good many things. If there were any objections he would like to be excused.

Mr. Chamberlain said that they had no objections ex-

cept legal objections. He then asked: "Have you at any time expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused?"

Colonel Lugenbeel—I'm thinking—I don't know whether I have or not. I've read the newspapers from morning to morning, but know as little about it as any man in the country.

"Have you formed any opinion?" was asked.

"No, nothing definite," was the reply. "Certainly my mind is as free from any preconception or bias, I think, as if I had never heard of the case. I have no prejudice. I've been in the Army too long to form any opinion before the Court meets."

Mr. Chamberlain—Colonel Lugenbeel says that he is not prepared to say whether or not he has expressed an opinion, but says that his mind is unbiased and free from prejudice. We will not, therefore, make any formal challenge, but leave it to the Court.

General Miles said that the Court had no power to excuse any member unless there was a formal challenge.

Major Gardner again asked Whittaker if he had any objection to any member of the Court, and the accused replied that he had not, whereupon the Judge-Advocate administered the usual oath to the Court. President Miles in turn administered the oath to the Judge-Advocate, and the Court was formally declared duly organized.

Mr. Chamberlain said that they should need time to prepare for the defence. There was an immense mass of testimony that had been taken before the Court of Inquiry which he desired to review, and it was but just to Whittaker that he should have time. He did not urge this motion with a view to creating unnecessary delay.

Judge-Advocate Gardner said that he also should like time to look over this evidence, and should join with Mr. Chamberlain in asking for a delay.

After some discussion as to the date, the Court adjourned until the 3d of February, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Charges and Specifications preferred against Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker, U. S. Military Academy.

CHARGE I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of paragraph 126, Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy.

Specification 1st.—In this, that he, Johnson C. Whittaker, a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, did, on the night of the 5th, or morning of the 6th of April, 1880, with the design and intention to excite public sympathy, to bring discredit upon the said Military Academy, to obtain notoriety, and further to avoid and escape from an approaching public examination into the extent of his acquirements and his fitness for being retained as a cadet in said Academy; which examination he, said Whittaker, had reason to believe, and did believe, would result unfavorably to his claims to such retention, and would be followed by his removal from said Academy on the recommendation of the Academic Board, on the ground of deficiency in one or more branches of study—wilfully and deliberately mutilate and wound himself by cutting with some sharp instrument, his ears, hand and foot; did tie his hands together, and his feet to his bedstead; and, when found so bound and lying on the floor, at or about reveille on the same morning, did feign insensibility as the result of said injuries; further stating, claiming, and pretending to his superior and commanding officers, that he had been so assaulted, wounded, and ill-used by unknown and hostile assailants during the night. This at West Point Military Academy, on the said April 5th or 6th, 1880.

Specification 2d.—In this, that he, Johnson C. Whittaker, a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, in pursuance of a fraudulent design to deceive his superior officers at West Point Military Academy, and the public at large, into the belief that he was the victim of a hostile conspiracy to do him harm and thereby induce him to withdraw from the Military Academy, did devise and write, or cause to be written, a certain pretended letter of warning, in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"SUNDAY, April 4.
"MR. WHITTAKER: You will be fixed.
"A FRIEND."

And did place, or caused to be placed, said letter in an envelope bearing upon it the address of "Cadet Whittaker," written, or caused to be written by himself; which letter and envelope he did subsequently, to wit: on the 7th of April, 1880, produce and deliver to Lieut. W. C. Coffin, U. S. A., Assistant Instructor at the said Academy, with a view to their being made public; and did falsely declare them to have been first found by him on a chair in his room, on the evening of the 4th day of April, 1880, and did deny that he knew by whom they had been written or there placed; whereas in truth he well knew that said letter and envelope were not found where and as stated by him, but that they had been written by himself, or caused by him to be written by a confederate, for the purposes and with the designs herein above charged. This at West Point Military Academy, New York, on or about the 4th of April, 1880.

CHARGE II.—False swearing, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1st.—In this, that he, Johnson C. Whittaker, a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, having been duly sworn as a witness before a Court of Inquiry, in session at West Point, New York, and lawfully convened by authority of Special Order 55, Headquarters Department of West Point, of date the 8th of April, 1880, did testify and make oath in substance that, in the early morning of April 6th, 1880, he, the accused, was assaulted while lying in bed, by three unknown men in masks and in citizens' dress, and that they, or some of them, did strike him a violent blow on the head, inflicted wounds, by cutting, upon his ears, hand and foot, bound his hands together, and his feet to his bedstead; cut his hair from his head, threatened his life, and left him lying bound upon the floor so mutilated, and bleeding so profusely, that he sank soon after their departure, into a state either of insensibility or profound sleep, from which he did not emerge or recover consciousness until aroused at or about the time of reveille of the same morning, by the surgeon of the post; which statements, so made under oath by the accused, were in reference to a matter pertinent and material to the subject of investigation before said court, and were knowingly, wilfully, and deliberately, false and untrue. This at West Point, New York, on or about April 9th, 1880.

Specification 2d.—In this, that he, Johnson C. Whittaker, a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, having been duly sworn as a witness before a court of inquiry in session at West Point, N. Y., lawfully convened by Special Order 55, Headquarters Department of West Point, dated April 8, 1880, did, in presence of said court, in answer

to interrogatories put to him by Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., its official recorder, falsely testify as follows:

"On Monday night I retired as usual at tattoo, at which time I generally retire every night. Some time after I fell asleep, and was not awakened until late in the night—I suppose some time after twelve o'clock—when I was aroused by what I supposed either some one fingering or moving the latch of the door, or perhaps it might have been the movement of the window by the wind. Soon after I fell into a doze-like, and was again awakened by some one springing upon me suddenly in bed; and as I endeavored to struggle to resist, I was struck on the nose which caused it to bleed, and at the same time the man who sprang upon me called out: 'speak now, and you are a dead man.' I was also struck upon the head. I was then forced upon the floor, and one of the men called out: 'Let us shave his head.' Another said: 'Let us mark him as we mark hogs down South.' Then I was forced on the floor; my feet were both tied—I don't know whether they found them tied—and they then proceeded to carry into execution their threats of marking me. I threw up my hand to prevent their cutting my ear, and received two cuts on the left hand. My hair was then cut and my hands also tied, and one of them called out: 'Get the glass and let him see himself.' The glass was then brought, and placed to my face so that it touched my nose; and then the person holding the glass gave me a blow with the glass, breaking the glass. After that they forced me down on the floor in a lying position and tied my feet to the bed. The smallest man called out: 'Let me put my handkerchief under his ear so that he won't bleed too much.' And some time after the handkerchief was placed under my ear. About that time, as they were going to the entrance part of the alcove, as though ready to leave, I said: 'Please put a pillow under my head.' The pillow was thrust under my head by one of them, and one then called out: 'Cry out, or speak of this affair, and you are a dead man.' Then they left. The last words that I heard being: 'Then he will leave. When they had gone, I endeavored to bite loose the cords that bound my hands and tried to reach so as to loose my feet; I did not succeed, and fell back again upon my pillow, and called out two or three times: 'Help, help, here, here.' . . . After that I fell into a swoon, or fell asleep, and remember nothing more until I was awakened or roused the next morning by the surgeon. Two of the men were large sized men, and were dressed in dark clothing. The third man was much smaller than the other two, and appeared to be dressed in light clothing or gray. One of the larger men held in his hand what appeared to be either a candle or a small taper. The smallest man was not in the alcove, that is, the body of the alcove, but he stood during the whole while at the foot of the bed, and did not touch me while he was in the room. The men all wore black masks, and hats that were either slouched or pressed down upon their heads; and all seemed to be neatly dressed."

Q. "What was the date of this affair?"

A. "Monday, April 5, 1880."

"I was cut on the ear, sir. Both ears were marked."

"If I remember rightly, I think my feet were not cut, but the foot that was cut was cut when they were trying to tie my feet to the bedstead. I am not sure whether it was cut then or while they were first tying my feet."

All of which testimony, so given under oath as aforesaid by the accused, was upon matters material to the subject then under investigation by said court, and was knowingly, wilfully and deliberately false and untrue.

This at West Point, New York, on or about April 9, 1880.

Specification 3d.—In this, that he, Johnson C. Whittaker, a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, having been duly sworn as a witness before a Court of Inquiry in session at West Point, New York, lawfully convened by Special Order No. 55, Headquarters Department of West Point, dated April 8, 1880, and being asked, while giving testimony under oath before said court, the question following, namely:

Q. "Had you any warning or cause for thinking that you would at some time be attacked?" did testify—

A. "I received a note on Sunday evening (meaning Sunday, the 4th of April, 1880) after returning from supper, but don't know whether you would call it a threat or warning."

And again being asked the question following:

Q. "In what shape was this note?" did testify—

A. "I found it in my chair when I returned from supper."

And again being asked:

Q. "Where did you first see the note?" did testify—

A. "After I had lighted my gas, I noticed the note as I drew my chair up to the table." And again being asked:

Q. "Have you ever placed your name on the back of an envelope?" did testify—

A. "I have never, sir." And again being asked:

Q. "Was the wording of the address on this envelope, Mr. Whittaker, or Cadet Whittaker?" did testify—

A. "Cadet Whittaker."

Q. "And you did not place it there?"

A. "I did not place it there."

Q. "Do you know anything which you have not stated relative to this note, or the envelope containing it?"

A. "I don't know of anything relative to this note or envelope that I have not stated."

Q. "You saw neither the paper nor the envelope surrounding it before you found it on your chair?"

A. "I did not, sir." And again being asked:

Q. "Are you in any way privy to the writing of the . . . note?" did testify—

A. "I am not, sir." And again being asked:

Q. "Do you still stick to your statement with reference to never having seen that anonymous note, or having written it, before you received it, or having had anything to do with it?" did testify—

A. "I do, sir."

All of which answers, so made under oath as aforesaid by the accused, had reference to a certain fraudulent note or letter of warning, in words and figures as follows: "Sunday, April 4. Mr. Whittaker, you will be fixed. Better keep awake. A Friend." And to a certain envelope in which said note was contained, addressed, "Cadet Whittaker," were material to the matter then under investigation before said court, and were each and all knowingly, wilfully, and deliberately false and untrue.

This at West Point, New York, on or about April 9, 1880.

H. FELLHAM CURTIS,

Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., Assistant to the Judge-Advocate-General.

A PRIVATE letter from an officer on board Her Majesty's steamer *Northampton* states that Lady McClintock had been seriously ill with typhoid fever for four weeks. The *Northampton* was to leave Bermuda January 10 for Antigua, en route to Barbadoes, where she will arrive about the middle of February, when Admiral McClintock formally opens the first Barbadoes Exhibition.

POEMS OF MANY YEARS AND MANY PLACES.

In this volume* of about 160 pages, Commander Gibson, U. S. N., gives us the fruits of a poetic fancy, enriched by a wide culture. It is noticeable to what extent classic legends and lore form the direct themes of his verse, or supply it with imagery and illustration. This is seen not only in such opening poems as "Persephone" and "Sybilla Cumana," and in "Empedocles," but even where he sings of Niagara, which he approaches "like charmed Endymion, when in flowing robes of dusky silver Dian sweeps the woods." Italian subjects are favorites with the poet, and inspire "The Doves of St. Marc's," "La Festa Dello Statuto," "Holy Week in Rome," "The Bells of Florence," and the most considerable narrative poem of the book, "Castellamare." "Alf and Alfilda" deals with Norse legends. To our thinking the best of Commander Gibson's poems are a few of the little gems which he has modestly put at the end of his volume—of love, of saintly and patriotic devotion. Such are the verses to "The Cumberland" and the "Admiral," while "Around the World" has a charming cadence and sentiment. The art sonnets at the close of the book are Commander Gibson's best work, though the poem likely to last longest is, we can safely prophesy, "Angeline." We quote, by preference, the sonnet to Genoa:

GENOA.

Gently, as roses die, the day declines;
On the charmed air there is a hush the while;
And delicate are the twilight tints that smile
Upon the summits of the Apennines.
The moon is up; and o'er the warm wave shines
A fairy bridge of light, whose beams beguile
The fancy to some secret summer isle,
Where Love may dwell, which only Love divines.
The blue night of the Italian summer falls
Around us; over the crystalline swell
I see the lamps lit in her fairs of halls,
And bid to Genoa the Superb farewell.
Home of Columbus! having dwelt in thee,
I dream of undiscovered lands at sea!

* Poems of Many Years and Many Places, by William Gibson, Commander U. S. Navy, author of "A Vision of Fairy Land and Other Places." Bos on: Lee and Shepard, publishers. N. York: Charles T. Dillingham, 1881.

THE STORY OF A REGIMENT.

IN his history of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers,* General A. B. Underwood has performed a service such as it would be well that other commanding officers of volunteer regiments should perform, although we doubt whether many would be as competent for the task. General Underwood's work is a narrative in which extreme picturesqueness is united with historical importance. No detail of camp or garrison life is too trivial for his notice; yet his discussions of the battle of Chancellorsville, the battle of Gettysburg, the battles around Chattanooga, the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, and the march through the Carolinas, form distinct contributions to the history of the war. Those especially who are interested in the battles referred to on his title-page, printed below, will find Gen. Underwood's book extremely interesting; while there is so much in common, in the organization, early history and novel experiences of volunteer regiments, that all who have campaigned during the war will find this volume reviving old memories, old phrases, and many emotions of humor, patriotism, and pathos.

We select some extracts, to show the interesting quality of the book, as follows:

THE REPULSE OF SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG.

"The enemy's cannonade on the second day was mostly concentrated on Cemetery Hill, and there, during the hour and a half it lasted, it was as awful and destructive, as the memorable cannonade of the next day. It was intended to occupy our guns and seemed to have been a feint to indicate immediate attack there."

"Before it was over, a little after four o'clock, crash came the sound of musketry from the woods far down on the left; a noise like the falling of giant trees in a forest, carrying down everything around them, and like such a crash was the blow that fell on Sickles. His position was a triangular one projected right into the enemy, almost. His right, Humphreys's division, was along the Emmittsburg road, at an angle with the rest of our line, his left, Birney's division, stretched off towards Round Top. His apex was at a peach orchard a mile out. The enemy were about to close their jaws, as it seemed, on Sickles. Meade was out examining Sickles's position, stood talking with him, just as the fight commenced, too late to change, if he would. A cloud of rebel skirmishers come out of the woods, then two lines of gray, a mile and a half long, double round on the two flanks, open on them, and concentrate the fire of brigades, upon the brave handful of regiments and batteries at the exposed salient. They come on determinedly, led in person by 'the best fighter of them all,' a British officer who was with them, tells us, Longstreet, waving on his men, cap in hand. The smoke rolls nearer, Sickles's men fight as they always did fight, fiercely, but they cannot stand such numbers. A call comes up for reinforcements to help Sickles's Corps. Meade sends help at once. The 5th Corps is at hand, one of its divisions, Barnes's, the 18th, 22d, and 32d Mass. regiments in it, is hurried in on the left of the peach orchard, and for a while helps check the advance. Down go four brigades flying the red trefoil on their brigade flags, Caldwell's division of the 3d Corps, the Irish Mass. 28th in it, into the smoke and dust of battle, and begin a fearful fight to hold the woods that encircle a wheatfield, on a little cross road, a wheatfield that

* The Three Years' Service of the 33d Mass. Infantry Regiment, 1862-1865, and the Campaigns and Battles of Chancellorsville, Beverly's Ford, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Atlanta, The March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas, in which it too part. By Adm. B. Underwood, formerly Colonel of the Regiment, Brig.-General and Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. V. Boston: A. Williams and Co., Publishers, 233 Washington Street, 1881.

was famous in the struggle of that day. Down farther to the left, Ayres's division of regulars in the 5th Corps, is sent. And just as a column of Texans is creeping around to penetrate between the two Round Tops, a detached brigade, Vincent's, of Barnes's division, in which was Col. now ex-Governor Chamberlain of Maine, is swung in by Gen. Warren, Meade's engineer, among the bowlders on the slope, in the nick of time, and by the greatest bravery saves the hill, till reinforcements arrive.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE following despatches have been received at the War Department:

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, M. T., Jan. 9, 1881.

To Breck, Adjutant General, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

Have twenty more prisoners on hand—some of them badly frozen. They escaped during the fight. Have also more horses. Will send them to Buford within a few days. Allison left for Wolf Point at noon of 7th inst.; nothing new from him. Sitting Bull and camp reported at Milk River, engaged in hunting. Should negotiations fail I think that a demonstration down Milk River from Assiniboine would help me, but don't need it to accomplish the end.

IGLES, Major.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 11, 1881.

To Gen. T. H. Ruger, Commanding Division of Montana, Helena, Montana:

The military situation in the district of Yellowstone is substantially this:

Major Igles is at Poplar River Agency with five companies of the 5th Infantry, mounted, and two companies of the 11th Infantry. He has captured by a sudden and skillful movement the hostile Sioux, who had gathered about the agency and has sent the prisoners—300 in number—to Fort Buford. Sitting Bull, with the remnant of his people, including about 140 warriors, is encamped at the mouth of the Milk River. Allison, the Fort Buford scout, by whom recent negotiations with Sitting Bull have been conducted, and by whose efforts he has been brought as far as his present camp, left Wolf Point on the 7th for the purpose of completing his negotiations and bringing Sitting Bull to Buford. Should these negotiations fail, Igles will start with all speed for, and attack the Indian camp. Igles suggests that if a suitable force should move down the Milk River from Fort Assiniboine, so as to get into Sitting Bull's rear, his capture will be rendered certain.

I will not positively order such a movement, for I do not know how far the troops at Assiniboine are prepared for a winter campaign; but if it be possible to make the movement I desire it to be made. The troops sent should be the two companies of the 2d Cavalry at the post, and a sufficient number of the 18th Infantry to make the whole force 200 strong. One shell gun should be taken. If possible hospital tents, with stoves in sufficient numbers to shelter the men, should be taken.

I estimate that twenty teams, of six mules each, will carry the baggage and camp equipment with rations and grain for ten days. Of course the animals would have to depend, in part, on young cottonwood. A contractor's train or other hired teams, with ample supplies, should accompany or follow the column. If anything is to be done not a moment is to be lost, and the troops started must move with all the speed possible at this season.

You may hire twenty Indians as guides and scouts at \$30 per month and a ration.

Igles has done so well that I cannot subject him to the chance of being superseded in command should the detachment from Assiniboine join his force. And as all the field officers at that post rank him, that detachment must go under the senior captain.

Acknowledge receipt and report at once what you can do.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brig.-General Commanding.

Of this column, a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, at Fort Assiniboine, writes, Jan. 19, as follows:

It started from Assiniboine on the 14th inst., with orders to co-operate with Major Igles's 5th Infantry in forcing the surrender of Sitting Bull and his band. At last accounts Major Igles was at Poplar Creek, with five companies of the 5th Infantry (mounted) and two companies of the 11th Infantry, ready to move at a moment's notice to Milk River. Allison, the scout who induced Sitting Bull to come to his present camp at the mouth of Milk River, left Wolf Point on the 7th inst. to try to induce Sitting Bull to come in and surrender. If he should accede to Allison's request all will be well, but if he refuses, then the troops will attack him and compel his surrender.

It is not the intention of the Government to allow Sitting Bull under any circumstances whatever to return to British soil. If necessary Major Igles will attack him in front, and should he attempt to retreat up the Milk River he will be met and attacked by the Assiniboine command. Scout Allison is believed to be now in Sitting Bull's camp trying to persuade him to a peaceful surrender, but while he talks the troops are closing around Sitting Bull with the full determination to attack should he resist the wishes of the Government.

The Assiniboine column is composed of four companies of the 18th Infantry and two companies of the 2d Cavalry, in all 215 armed men and fourteen officers. They are under the command of Captain R. S. Morris, 18th Infantry, an officer of ability and experience. The command was prepared for the field by Colonel Henry M. Black, 18th Infantry, commanding at Assiniboine, and the men go thoroughly equipped for a winter campaign.

Each soldier is supplied with a buffalo overcoat, fur cap, gloves, and Arctic overboots. The men have Sibley tents and stoves and plenty of blankets. Each soldier carries a few rounds of ammunition in his belt, and 250 rounds per man are in the wagons, in case it should be needed. One Gatling gun and one three-inch shell gun accompanies the column, well supplied with ammunition. Twenty-four mule teams carry rations and half forage for the command up to Feb. 5, and another supply train follows with additional supplies. Two white scouts and twenty friendly Indian scouts accompany the column.

The mercury registered twelve degrees below zero as the troops left their comfortable quarters for their long and perilous journey, but they stepped off lively and cheerfully through fifteen inches of snow.

A later dispatch from Fort Assiniboine, dated Jan. 20, says:

"A scout from Major Morris's command gives full particulars of the march down the Milk River Valley up to the 18th. On the first day out—the 14th—but twelve miles were made. The troops went into camp early, as the weather was excessively cold. During the night the thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero, and several of the soldiers were frostbitten. On

the following day, the 5th, they reached the Belknap Indian Agency, twenty-eight miles from here, and there Major Morris left a number of sick, frostbitten and exhausted men. On the 16th fifteen miles were made. The weather was again terribly cold. On the 17th nine miles were made, and on the 18th twelve miles. The weather then moderated, and a strong and temperate wind thawed the snow rapidly. A Crow Indian and a half-breed arrived at Belknap from the north on the 16th and reported Sitting Bull coming up Milk River with 600 lodges. This report was not believed. When the scout left Major Morris's command it was thought to be but seventy-eight miles distant from Sitting Bull. Morris reported his troops in good condition and anxious to go forward. The infantry stood the march better than the cavalry, and except a few soldiers who were frostbitten, and but for the loss of some pack mules, which fell on the ice and broke their legs, they were getting along very well.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19, 1881.

To Lieut.-General Sheridan:

News just received by way of Fort Buford from Allison, the scout, is to the effect that the largest part of Sitting Bull's band, consisting of fifty lodges, is on its way to Buford to surrender. Sitting Bull himself, with forty lodges, has moved northward, and doubtless by this time is across the Canadian line. He has been persuaded to this course by a man named Thompson, a deserter from the Canadian police, who lives in Sitting Bull's camp, and who has adopted the Indian habits, even to the extent of wearing the breech-clout and paint. I suggest that representation in regard to the conduct of this man be made to the British authorities. I have sent orders to Gen. Ruger to suspend the march of the Assiniboine column.

TERRY, Commanding.

THE STATE TROOPS.

END OF THE NATIONAL MILITIA BILL.—If any one asks who killed the bill organizing a National Militia, the answer will be—Gen. Molinex with his little letter. The General's communication to a member of the Senate Committee was so full of good points that the committee promptly adopted it for the body of their report, as will be seen by the report which follows, which was presented to the Senate on the 11th of January with a motion, which was adopted, recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill:

The committee, after mature deliberation, deem it both inexpedient and unwise to take any steps at the present time towards reorganizing and disciplining the militia of the United States. The country is now in an unusually prosperous condition and in a state of profound peace. There seems to be, therefore, no necessity for the passage of this bill.

The following letter addressed to a member of the Senate (and referred by him to your committee for information) by Edward L. Molinex, Brigadier-General National Guard of the State of New York and President of the National Guard Association of New York, is so concise and interesting that the committee take the liberty of embodying it in this report for future reference, without expressing either their approval or disapproval of the views contained therein:

"NEW YORK, February 28, 1880.

"DEAR SIR: Availing myself of your kind permission, I have the honor to inclose copy of the resolutions passed by the National Guard Association of New York respecting the militia bill now before Congress.

"I desire to state that the sense of the association at the annual meeting (Albany, January, 1880) was very emphatic against this bill, and although there are many officers in the National Guard of this State who are favorable to the proposed change in the law, yet no voice was heard in its favor at the convention, nor at a subsequent meeting of the executive committee.

"I would respectfully invite your attention to the following memorandum of objections to the bill in its present shape:

"The spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States and the sentiment of the people are opposed to a large standing Army.

"The Constitution expressly declares that 'Congress shall have power' 'to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress,' and 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.'

"The organization and control of the militia have from its earliest history been left to each State respectively. Although the State appears to give the control to the General Government, it is beyond question that the General Government has not assumed such control, and if it should, the States would resent it as an unwarrantable assumption of their prerogative.

"For nearly a century the militia system has worked satisfactorily. In the War of the Rebellion, although far less efficient than at the present time, it proved a bulwark against the encroachments of the foe. Each State when called upon by the National Government responded promptly, and the militia of the several States vied with each other in their efforts to maintain the national defence and honor.

"The proposed bill, entitled 'An act to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States,' is open to serious objections.

"I. It creates an immense standing Army which is practically under the control of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and subject to the supervision of the War Department.

"It enrolls every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, except such as may be exempted by law, dividing them into two classes, the State Guard and the reserve.

"It allows 700 commissioned and enlisted men for each Congressional Representative—an Army of over 150,000 men.

"II. It provides for the equipment of this great Army 'with a suitable dress,' etc., at the expense of the General Government.

"III. It provides for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 annually for arms, ammunition, and other stores, from the national Treasury.

"IV. While it leaves the selection of the small-arms and ammunition to the States, it prescribes that they shall be of the same calibre and chamber as that prescribed for the Regular Army. It affords apprehensions that there may be a great gun contract embodied in this provision.

"V. It provides for the detail of officers of the Regular Army as inspectors, adjutants, assistant adjutants-general, or chief of staff, on full pay and emoluments 'not exceeding that of colonel of the Army.'

"VI. It requires each State which accepts any part of the

appropriation to equip and maintain a rifle range and instruct its militia in rifle practice.

"VII. In brief, it creates an immense standing Army, drawing its support from the national Treasury, and chiefly under the control of the President of the United States.

"VIII. It takes from the governors of the States, and from the States themselves, the immediate control of their own troops.

"IX. It delegates power to the national Government which can better be exercised by the State governments, and at far less expense.

"X. It abolishes a system which has been found to work well throughout nearly a century, and it sets up instead a system foreign to the sentiments and tastes of the great majority of the people.

"XI. The States themselves are alive to the necessity of an efficient National Guard, and are competent to provide for its organization and proper discipline.

"XII. The present time seems to be exceedingly inappropriate for any change in the law. Shot-gun associations and lawless bodies exist in a number of States, which, assisted by large appropriations from the General Government and led by unscrupulous men, might become a still greater source of danger to law-abiding citizens."

Your committee report the bill back to the Senate adversely, and recommend its indefinite postponement.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Prompt on time, 8 o'clock P. M., January 12, Co. C, of this regiment, was ordered to "fall in" for company drill, and seven minutes later First Lieut. Amory received the command, twenty-eight files, with two blanks in the rear rank. The formation was good, though a trifle too much time was consumed in arranging the odd files in the rear rank. The drill was opened with the manual of arms, during which not a few of the movements were executed in a hurried and somewhat careless manner. A march in column of fours followed, step almost accurate, distances and alignments of the very best. From this column a "right front into line" was ordered and handsomely executed, the oblique of the fours being clean, and the halt and carry correct and distinct. Column of fours was then formed left in front, distances and alignments again of the very best, while an "on left into line," but for a break at the halt and carry, would have been excellent. The manual of arms on the march was decidedly irregular. After a march company front, in splendid shape, the column of fours was formed while on the march, and "on left into line" was given. The first blunder of the drill was committed in this movement. The leading four failed to wheel to the left, and the succeeding fours mistaking the order started to execute a front into line. The instructor, however, promptly checked the fours, and the movement ordered was completed, though in a very straggling manner. A repetition was correctly executed. The guide, however, should not change until the "march" is given. After a few more movements in column of fours Capt. Pollard assumed command, and the manual of arms was repeated, with a marked improvement in the snap and precision of its movements; still there were several laggards, and the captain did not fail to call attention to the fact. As noted on previous occasions the companies are gradually conforming to the Tactics at the "order arms;" there is, however, still too much "bang" in the "order" of the Third company. The company movements were resumed with a march company front, very ordinary indeed, and not at all equal to that of the earlier part of the drill. The step was too fast, and the line occasionally broken. From this front a wheel was ordered, the execution being of the very worst. The sergeant on the marching flank was at fault as to the size of the arc, while from the centre to the pivot each four seemed to move as though they were distinct from the other half of the company. When half of the wheel was completed a halt was ordered, and the left of the company seeing the position they were in looked decidedly sheepish. After the dress the captain spoke rather sharply to the men, and the wheel was repeated. Again the break occurred in the centre, while the fours of the left centre would insist on passing beyond the marching flank. After another halt and dress the company was wheeled in a circle several times, the captain closely watching the movement and correcting the errors of the left centre fours. The wheel was finally completed in perfect shape, and the drill continued. A march column of fours double time was excellent in all but the step, which was a trifle fast, still further increased on a wheel into line and advance company front. The movements were repeated, with the same fault, too much rapidity, while the length of the step was much too short. The men should remember that the length of the double step is thirty-three inches, and the cadence but one hundred and sixty-five to the minute. On wheeling into line and advancing company front, the difference in length and cadence of the step was readily observed, and repeated breaks and an almost complete loss of the alignment were noted. These movements were repeated a third time, showing a decided improvement, though still far short of what they should have been. As a whole this portion of the drill, company movements, could not be called highly satisfactory, and was decidedly inferior to the general drills of the Third company. The non-commissioned officers and men seemed careless and appeared very rusty. The work of the evening was closed with the manual, by aid without the numbers, the instructor closely watching the motions and promptly correcting any errors. The manual was in the main good. The loadings and firings were then taken up and executed in most excellent shape, the firings by company and rank being clean and well delivered. The rear rank men were, as a rule, always careful to carry the right foot the prescribed eight inches to the right when taking aim. This seems a small point to make in the company's favor, but there are few organizations outside of the 7th regiment that while drilling in the firings conform to this rule. The company was dismissed shortly after half-past nine P. M.

On the same evening the Tenth company (K) of the regiment was formed with a front of twenty-eight full files, and a full complement of non-commissioned officers, with ex 1st Lieut. Bacon in command. This was an innovation on the customs of the service we did not expect to find in the pattern organization of the State of New York. Lieut. Bacon's discharge was announced in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, S. N. Y., as granted on November 27, 1880, and his name was omitted from the January quarterly return of this company, so that he is no longer an officer of the National Guard, yet here, during the absence of the captain caused by sickness, and with a 2d lieutenant for duty, and in the rank of file-closers during the drill, was an ex-officer acting as instructor, without title to wear the State uniform or command its troops. It was a sad commentary on the ability of the 2d lieutenant of Co. K, and on all the junior officers of the regiment; and the men, although they obeyed orders and went through the movements of the school of the company, appeared both listless and careless as to how the manoeuvres were executed. It was indeed a very odd proceeding to be allowed in the 7th regiment, and one that was freely commented on by the spectators aware of the fact. The 2d lieutenant retired before the close of the drill. The formation was not prompt, Co. C being manoeuvred before the 1st sergeant of K was ready to turn over his company.

In the first march, column of fours, the step was irregular and very fast, over 120 to the minute, while distances were not well preserved; a march company front was very ordinary, and the wheelings poor. The men had not settled down to the work in hand, for the succeeding column of fours and oblique march was worse than the first efforts. An "on right into line" was marred by the failure of the first four to wheel at the "march," and the effort of the second and third fours to execute a "front into line." After this blunder the steadiness improved and a right and left into line and right front into line were performed in splendid shape, while the manual during the march and at the halt was executed without serious blemish. A march company front was next executed, the command being obliqued to the right and left and then wheeled about by fours. During these movements the front was repeatedly broken, the wheel by fours and march to the rear being anything but good. The movements were repeated, and at the wheel by fours the left of the command wheeled to the wrong flank and were badly mixed, while the manual which deserved praise in previous movements fell off, and was ragged and careless. Single and double rank was then formed, distances being sadly neglected; the formation of single rank was positively bad. The ranks were then opened and the men instructed in the position drill manual of rifle practice. This is most excellent, and, as a rule, much needed instruction for a squad; but for a company its 1, 2, and 3 are exceedingly tedious as well as very tiresome, the correction of errors necessitating the men to hold the piece in the most uncomfortable position until the arms are very tired. The manual of arms was also executed during this open ranks. The marchings were again taken up, but with very little improvement, and after a repetition of the manual in closed ranks the company was dismissed. The non-commissioned officers, corporals as well as sergeants, of this company, are required to keep a roll book. The roll is called at the conclusion of each drill, a different non-com. as directed by the 1st sergeant checking the men present. On this occasion a corporal from the left set of fours was called to the front, but during the calling of the roll his place in the front rank was left vacant. Paragraph 229 tactics direct that when vacancies occur in the front rank they are filled by the men opposite them in the rear rank. The error was neither noticed nor corrected. The drill throughout, for a company of the 7th regiment, was anything but a good one, the fault being in the carelessness of the men and the slipshod fashion in which they executed the orders of the commandant. Some blame too, must be attached to the instructor, for he failed to correct individual or collective errors. These company drills are for instruction and not for exhibition, and errors of omission or commission should be corrected on the spot if the instructor expects his command to improve. Throughout this drill the orders were given always correctly, but if the men failed they were not checked and made to repeat the movements until all fully understood them. It may be asserted that these men were thoroughly familiar with the proper method of executing every command given during the evening, and so, we believe they were, so much the worse then for their being permitted to "walk through" a drill which should from the reputation of the company have been second to none, even in the 7th regiment.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Co. H, of this regiment, Captain Wm. C. Reddy, occupied the large drill room of the armory on Tuesday, Jan. 18, the 1st sergeant turning over twenty files to the instructor. The formation was correct, and the sergeant most thorough, but there is one great fault which should be at once corrected; lack of promptness in answering the "fall in" of the 1st sergeant. This was apparently not through any disrespect to the non-com. officer, but as the men met early in the evening they formed in knots, and being engaged in lively conversation failed to respond to the call of the sergeant. One or two sharp reprimands from the officers would soon settle this trouble, and would greatly improve the company. After reaching the drill hall the manual was executed in very fair shape, though there was a lack of snap in the execution, the motions were correct, but the time was slow. The marchings, column of fours, were good, step very regular, distances and alignments commendable. The marchings, company front, were steady, and during the wheels the guides were generally correct. The fronts into line were not good, the fours were broken and the manual ragged. After a short rest the captain divided the company into squads, placed them in charge of the non-commissioned officers and instructed the men in "guard mounting." The captain acted as adjutant, the 1st lieutenant as officer of the guard, the 1st sergeant, sergeant major, and the 2d sergeant commandant of the old guard. This ceremony was most thoroughly explained to the company, and then the squads were dismissed. The first formation was very crude, but Capt. Reddy explained his duties to each sergeant and corporal, errors were corrected and rectified on the spot, and though the non-commissioned officers were at first at fault they readily took in the explanations and improved. Again and again were the details marched to the line, a slip or error being at once remedied, the guard formed, inspected and marched past, while the courtesies between the new and old guards were fully carried out. The men were apt scholars, and the final formation was performed in excellent shape, and worthy of special commendation. We would recommend to the captain the continuance of this drill, the posting and duties of sentinels being as requisite as the perfect execution of the guard mounting ceremony; besides the departure from the monotonous "fours right" and "carry arms," will tell in the long run on the attendance. The secret of full attendance at company drill, is altogether in creating an interest in the men, vary the instruction, manual, marchings, company movements, skirmish, guard mount, bayonet exercise, loadings and firings, etc., and the company as well as the instructor are interested from first to last, and if Capt. Reddy will continue in these changes it is safe to say that not only will the company be benefited in drill and discipline, but he will find that his attendance will be largely increased. The drill throughout was most successful, and though it was not without errors in the fine points of the tactics, there was not a man present but went home after the two hours' exercise greatly improved in his general knowledge of the duties of a soldier, and with a desire to be on hand at roll call at the next company drill.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Three officers, one sergeant, and sixteen and one-half files (thirty-three men) of Co. E, 22d New York, reported for drill at the armory on Wednesday, January 12. The company was formed in single rank, roll called, and command presented to the captain by the acting 1st sergeant at eight minutes past 8 o'clock. The formation was excellent in every particular, the sergeant most thoroughly understanding his duties, and the men promptly responding to his orders. The manual of arms commenced the drill, its several motions being fairly executed, though there is much yet to be learned before the company reaches perfection. After about a quarter of an hour's instruction in this manual, the company was formed in double ranks, fours counted, and a march in column of fours taken up, the step being 109, 110, and 111, on three counts, nearly perfect. The distances were excellent, but

the alignments could have been improved upon. A wheel into line, and a march company front, were very good. The wheels of the command were all executed in fine shape, no crowding, every head and eye turned toward the marching flank, and the pivot guide correct. We have seldom witnessed wheelings at company drills which equalled those executed by Co. E on this occasion. The marchings column of fours and company front with repeated changes of direction were continued for some time, all executed in commendable shape. An "on right into line" from column of fours was marred by the very poor manual, some of the men resuming the carry before the halt, and thus spoiling what would have been a finely executed movement. It was repeated several times, both to the right and left, generally the same as regards the manual, though otherwise satisfactory. The fronts into line, both right and left, were also well executed, the fours remaining well together; but as in the other movements, the manual at the halt was bad. Had the instructor paid more attention to this defect, and explained to the men the necessity of executing the halt first, and then the carry in unison, the drill would have been greatly improved. These movements were repeated in double time, showing a decided falling off in precision, the fours were broken, while the men came on the line in a straggling manner. The formations of single and double rank were not good, the step in each instance being broken and distances very poor. The acting 1st guide (a corporal) performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner, and only in two or three instances was he at fault. We would, however, call his attention to the fact that when in company front and the command "fours right" or "left" is given both guides march to the front and then face either to the right or left as the fours may be wheeled. This non-commissioned officer well deserves promotion, and we recommend him to the company for the first vacancy in the grade of sergeant. The drill throughout was a good one, the attention of the men was of the very best, while the officers were careful in the noting and correcting of any errors. Co. E, 22d regiment, is in first class shape, and is a credit to the regiment and the National Guard of the State.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—The annual reception and ball of this command held at the Metropolitan Concert Hall on Tuesday evening, January 18, was a most pronounced success from the opening march to the Home Sweet Home. The hall was handsomely decorated, the music first-class, and the attendance large, while the several committees never flagged in looking after the welfare of their guests. The hall was thrown open at 9 p. m., and by 10 the building was comfortably filled, the guests steadily arriving until long after midnight. Everything was the subject of praise, but the prevailing topic of the night was the regiment's contemplated visit to New Orleans. Everyone was full of it, and many of the fair dancers wished that they might participate in the visit. Among the guests were a number of railroad officials who, whenever addressed on the subject, were outspoken as to the warm reception awaiting the American guard battalion at every city on the route, while the visitors from New Orleans made the boys' mouths fairly water at their descriptions of the Mardi-gras. The regiment has received a "boom," and this visit, which on ordinary occasions would be met lukewarmly, has been taken hold of with spirit, and will be carried forward to a most successful termination. Every regiment in New York City and Brooklyn was represented on the floor during the evening, while the white, blue, grey and gold of the uniforms mingling with the brilliant and handsome toilets of the ladies presented a most pleasing picture. Mirth and jollity reigned supreme. The officers of the regiment pronounced the ball of 1881 the most successful one ever given by the American Guard.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.—At a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee National Rifle Association, held Jan. 20th, General Wingate announced that Mr. E. A. Buck had declined the office of President to which he had been elected on Jan. 11th, owing to the fact that he would be absent from the city for several months during the summer, the time when his presence was most required. Secretary Donaldson then nominated Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Atlantic, as President of the Association. The nomination was seconded by Hon. D. W. Judd, who, in a glowing speech, recounted the many acts of Gen. Hancock in supporting the rifle movement in America. He spoke of his great friendship to the N. R. A., in procuring from Judge Hilton the magnificent trophy shot for annually by military teams, and finally his efforts in securing the attendance of the Army teams at Creedmoor. Gen. Wingate followed in the same strain, and on vote a unanimous election was declared amid applause. Gen. Hancock has accepted the position, and at last the National Rifle Association of America, has a President with a National reputation.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Military matters are pretty lively just at present. Various organizations are considering the advisability of excursions out of the State, and the spring company inspections are just beginning. The 1st and 6th regiments are thinking of going to Washington to participate in the inaugural exercises. The 5th think Brooklyn ought to be visited on Decoration day, and several companies wish to visit Yorktown. The 1st will probably go to the Capital, and the 6th is reasonably sure of so doing, but it is yet a matter of doubt with the 5th as to Brooklyn. Co. A. Strahan and Trull of the 9th and 5th respectively, are at work upon their spring inspections, and so far the commands appear to good advantage.

Military circles are very much agitated over certain charges against Captain Woodward of the Wakefield company, 6th regiment, and there is reason to believe that there will be quite a lively time until the affair is settled. The Boston Daily Globe, in its Sunday edition a few days since, published a two-column article alleging certain irregularities by the captain. In substance, the allegations are that at a recent election for second lieutenant one Hentz was declared elected by the captain, when Adams received the largest number of votes. This is substantiated by the affidavits of every man alleged to have voted for Adams. Another charge made by the Globe is, that Captain Woodward returned the names of several members of his company as present at camp, and drawing pay therefor, when it was alleged that these very men's names were found upon the time-book of the Wakefield rattan company on the days in question, and drew pay therefor. Other allegations are set forth in the article, but the above are the most serious. It seems that the writer, the military editor, carefully prepared the whole article, and then read it verbatim to Capt. Woodward before it was published, giving him the opportunity to make his statement at the time of publication. The captain refused to say anything, and has as yet offered no explanation of the matter. We think this is a mistake. If the charges were simple rumors, published on mere hearsay in an obscure paper, the captain's course would be obvious to all; but here a reputable Boston paper, the second in circulation in all New England, devotes nearly two columns to the subject, backed by strong affidavits and seemingly indisputable corroboration. This changes the aspect of af-

fairs entirely, and Capt. Woodward injures himself every day that the allegations remain unanswered.

NEW JERSEY.—Armory rifle practice has been resumed by the National Guard. At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, held on the 13th, Col. G. E. R. Howard, of Newark, Col. J. M. Dart, Capt. W. H. Dellart, George A. Squire, of Elizabeth, and H. F. Anderson, of Rahway, were elected directors for three years, Capt. J. R. Denman, of Newark, was elected for one year to fill vacancy. Capt. W. H. DeHart, of the Phil Kearney Guard, was surprised by his command on Friday evening at Elizabeth. Two handsomely framed lithographed sets of resolutions, each containing perfect sketches of the fair grounds, was presented to the captain, in recognition of his services as manager of the mammoth fair last September, which proved a grand success in every respect. The Veteran Zouaves seem to be between two fires—the public and their own. Discrimination in the issue of tickets for Grant's reception troubled the public, but affairs among the Zouaves are not as pleasant as we would like to see them. The commanding officers refused to allow the wives of members to attend the reception. One member complained, was placed under arrest, and is to be court-martialed. He is also a brother of the commanding officer, and the case will be closely watched by those familiar with circumstances.

MARYLAND.—For some time past, the fact having been heretofore noted in your columns, the 5th regiment Baltimore, Md., has been in an excited state over the charges pending against certain line officers of the regiment before a General Court-martial convened by the Governor in the latter part of December. Whether the charges be true or false, whether they are such as to constitute a reason sufficient for the punishment of the officers so charged, are questions which it is not my province to discuss. The fact of the existence of the charges has, however, developed much feeling; parties have been formed and the question is discussed by irate partisans on either side with a vehemence, natural, of course, but hardly calculated to soothe and allay the excitement. The court which met to try the case of 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mann, Co. B, was composed of the following officers: Brig.-Gen. R. Snowden Andrews, chief of artillery, Governor's staff, president; Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Taylor, Governor's staff; Major T. Wallis Blackstone, Brig.-Gen. Herbert's staff, 1st Brigade; Maj. L. W. S. Brady, Gen. Herbert's staff; Capt. Edwin Thomas, Co. A, 5th regiment; Capt. D. A. Barnett, Guards, of Catonsville; Capt. Louis Green, Governor's Guards, of Annapolis; Judge-Advocate: 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Nelson, Co. C, 5th regiment.

Lieut. Mann was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court had hardly entered into testimony in the case when its sessions were suddenly brought to an end by an injunction issued from a civil court of this city. The bill of complaint filed by Lieut. Mann asking for the injunction substantially denies the legality of the constitution of the court-martial and alleging injury, etc., if the court-martial proceeded with the trial of his case. The court accordingly adjourned subject to the call of the president pending the civil courts. The case rests here for the present, but will soon be heard upon the motion of the respondent to dissolve the injunction. There are charges and specifications pending against other officers of the regiment, but these cases will of course await the decision of the civil courts in the case of Lieut. Mann. I was an attentive listener to the arguments on both sides, when early in the case of Lieut. Mann the defence pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that there was no law authorizing the existence of a General Court-martial for the trial of the accused.

I was forcibly impressed with the exceedingly clear and able argument of the judge-advocate, and as he is a member of the bar of Baltimore predict for him no mean rank in his profession. Maj. Brown, of counsel for the accused, is a gentleman too well known as one of the prominent lawyers of this city to make the statement necessary on my part that Lieut. Mann's case will need nothing of ripe experience and legal lore to make it a good one.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The officers of the 5th New York unanimously elected Judge Frederick G. Gedney as their major on Monday, January 18. The judge has taken the allowed ten days in which to decide whether or no he will accept the office.

—Co. K, 7th New York, on Wednesday evening, January 19, elected 2d Lieut. Walter Kobbe 1st lieutenant, vice Bacon; 1st Sergt. J. E. Schermohorn 2d lieutenant, and Sergt. L. Lofferts 1st sergeant.

—The parade of the Albany troops during the reception of Gen. Grant January 17 was most commendable. All the commands were out in full numbers, the marching notwithstanding the heavy condition of the streets being excellent. The 10th regiment carried off the honors.

—SPEAKER SHARPE has appointed the following as the Committee on Militia Assembly, N. Y. State: Messrs. Baker of Saratoga, Young of Broome, Sheehy of Essex, Binniger of Jefferson, Laaser of Schenectady, Turk of Ulster, Palmer of Wyoming, Brennan of Franklin, Newman of Kings, Spinola and Thlemaann of New York.

—EX-SERGEANT PHILIP MILLIGAN, Washington Grays, has been appointed commissary of subsistence on the staff of the 8th New York. We congratulate Col. Scott on having secured so efficient an aid should his command be again called upon for active service to the State or country. If the staff of the National Guard were filled by officers as competent in their departments as is Lieutenant Milligan, few complaints would be heard on the subject of incompetency and inefficiency.

—Co. E, 9th New York, will give its annual reception and ball, at the Madison Avenue Opera House, East 58th street, on Monday evening, Jan. 24.

—Among the numerous guests who will be at the "Old Guard" ball, Jan. 26, are the Albany Burgess Corps, delegations from the Boston Cadets, Philadelphia City Troop, Washington Light Infantry, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, Savannah Blues, and the Highlanders from Chicago. The Academy of Music, N. Y. City, will be decorated to surpass any previous reception given in New York, and it is announced that the Old Guard ball of 1881 will be remembered as the eighth wonder of the world.

—COL. S. V. R. CRUICK, 12th; Lieut. Col. Abram I. Weber, 5th, and Major Wm. B. Wetmore, 9th regiments, compose the Examining Board, 1st N. Y. Brigade, for the year 1881. The sessions of the Board will be held at the armory of the 22d regiment, on the 2d Monday of each month.

—CAPT. ALFRED ROOSEVELT has been promoted major and inspector on the staff of Gen. Wm. G. Ward, commanding 1st New York Brigade, vice Olyphant, promoted.

—At the annual meeting of Co. H, 22d regiment, held on Thursday, Jan. 13, the following civil officers were elected: Secretary, Geo. W. Willis; Treasurer, Chas. M. Brennan; Court-martial, 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Luscomb, Sergt. Joseph D. Priest, Corp. Robert Bay, jr., Corp. B. S. Barnard, and Priv. Theo. Martzloff; Finance Committee, 2d Lieut. R. O. Glover, jr., Sergt. B. W. Swope, and Priv. S. L. Hastings;

Recruiting Committee, Priv. Chas. B. Farrington, Thos. F. Gray, and Jules Fortwengler; Armory Committee, Private Chas. P. Priest, John P. Janinski, Thos. M. B. Jones, and Q. M. Sergt. D. Ferris.

—1st SERGT. J. F. KUCKS has been chosen 2d Lieut. Sep. Troop D, 11th N. Y. Brigade, vice Wm. Tepe, resigned.

—The 23d Brooklyn have commenced drills by division at the Claremont Avenue Armory. The regiment will assemble in full dress uniform, on Jan. 29, at 8 p. m., for review by Brig.-Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and presentation of marksmen's decorations.

—1st LIEUT. CHAS. M. DUKKEE has been elected captain of the 20th Separate Company, N. Y., Binghamton, vice Judd, resigned.

—SERGT. FRED. C. McLEWEE, Co. C, 7th New York, won the "Rader" medal for enlisting the greatest number of recruits during the year 1880.

—Co. A, 9th New York, "State Guard," will hold its 31st anniversary celebration at the regimental armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 27. The ceremonies will commence with a dress parade, Capt. Thos. Griffin in command, to be followed by a drill and review. A concert will then be given by the regimental band, during which Band Master Arbuckle will play several cornet solos. Dancing will begin shortly after 9 p. m.

—CAPT. Thompson, of Co. A, 48th N. Y., Oswego, has made application to the Adjutant-General for permission to leave the State to attend the Inauguration at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1881.

—THE Veteran Zouaves, Gatling Gun Co. A, Elizabeth, N. Y., celebrated their third anniversary on Tuesday evening January 18, 1881.

—CAPT. W. E. Kelly, Lieut. R. C. Barrows, and L. G. Casidy, have been appointed the examining board for non-commissioned officers, 8th N. Y. Col. Scott, Lieut.-Col. Schilling and Adj. Johnston, will represent the regiment at the annual meeting of the State Military Association, Albany, January 24th and 25th.

—THE non-commissioned officers examining board, 12th N. Y., for the year 1881, are Captains Chas. S. Burns, Co. B, Jehro Mosher, Co. E, and Henry C. Aspinwall, Co. I.

—COMPANY D, 8th N. Y., at their annual meeting elected, Treasurer, Lieut. L. H. Cormier; Financial Secretary, Private J. W. Buckman; Recording Secretary, Corporal J. A. Seares; Court-martial, Lieut. L. H. Cormier, Sergeant H. Tenger, Corporal J. A. Simpson, Privates G. Hockett, and L. A. Weber; Executive Committee, Lieut. G. Gustow, Sergeant A. Baly, Corporal J. Eidleman, Privates S. Steiniger, and R. Duckett; Recruiting Committee, Lieut. G. Gustow, Sergeant H. Steinbreuer, and Privates G. Delaporte, and E. Bernard.

—LIEUT. J. M. Amory, Co. C, 7th N. Y., has, in behalf of the company, presented a diamond-mounted medal to H. B. Thomson, "in recognition of his soldierly qualities, and his valuable services to the company in rifle-shooting."

—MAJOR THURMAN V. TUTTLE has been chosen Lieut.-Col. 47th N. Y., vice Bradley, resigned, and Capt. Geo. Conover, Co. D, was promoted Major, vice Tuttle. Col. Tuttle was one of the original organizers of Co. A, March, 1862. He was promoted Sergeant during the same year, and 1st Sergeant in 1865. He was chosen Captain March 6, 1871, and Major September 5, 1877. His record as an officer is one of the best in the State service. Major Conover joined the 47th in 1869, and was transferred to the 1st Regiment, N. Y. City, as 2d Lieut. Co. G, in 1869, and was rapidly promoted 1st Lieut., and Captain. In July 1873 he returned to his first love as Capt. Co. D, which position he held at the time of his promotion. The new major will prove a splendid assistant in the work of drill and discipline carried on by Colonel Brown.

—THE 1st Regiment, Connecticut, will drill by battalion at the Union Armory, Hartford, Feb. 9th, 23d, March 7th, 21st, and April 5th. The season was commenced on Monday, Jan. 17, Cos. B, F, H, and K, reporting for duty. Guard-mounting is one of the features of these drills.

—THE 69th N. Y., will assemble at its armory on Monday, Jan. 31st, in full dress uniform, for dress parade, review, and presentation of State and National colors and guidons which have been voted to the regiment at the Fair lately held at St. Francis Xavier's church. General Geo. B. McClellan will review the regiment and the Hon. Richard O'Gorman will on behalf of the Pastor of St. Francis Xavier's church, present the colors. A grand promenade concert will be held at the close of the military ceremonies.

—The several companies of the 7th N. Y., are directed to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform (white belts) for drill in the school of the battalion, as follows: Companies A, H, and I, Friday, Jan. 28th; Companies B, C, and K, Wednesday, Feb. 2d; Companies D, E, F, and G, Monday, Feb. 7th. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. The following rule in respect to admission to battalion drills has been announced: The doors to the large drill-room and the entrances to the galleries will be open and visitors will be admitted until all the seats (1096 in number) are occupied, when the doors will be closed. Visitors will not be admitted after Adjutant's Call, except when the battalion is at Rest, and then only in case there are vacant seats.

—SERGEANT WILLIAM B. COUSHTREY has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant vice Livingstone, honorably discharged; Sergeant William H. Langley, Right General Guide; and Private Gerald N. Stanton, Left General Guide, 7th N. Y., with warrants dated Jan. 3, 1881.

—MAJOR PAPPENHEIMER, who served in the confederate service during the late unpleasantness was one of the principal participants at the ball of the 71st N. Y., Jan. 18th. The major intends being present at the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, in which the 71st Regiment will participate, and promises to return with interest the welcome extended to him by the officers of the regiment.

—THERE is a possibility that the Adjutant-General of New York will hire the Madison Square Garden in New York City for a half a dozen nights each month during February, March, April, and May, in order to allow the 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 71st regiments to drill by battalion. The armories of these commands are too small to allow for more than drills by division. The hiring of this drill room would be but an act of justice to these regiments, and the trifling cost would be repaid in the improvement of their drill and discipline.

—THE Italian Minister of War is anxious to have every Italian thoroughly trained in rifle practice. His plan is to organize committees in all the chief districts and commands composed of the syndic and the commandant, who will then form establishments for shooting and draw arms and ammunition from the government, paying the actual costs only. As soon as a sufficient number of persons have enrolled themselves a society will be formed for target practice, with a committee, one member of which must be an officer. The pupils in all the secondary schools are to be taught shooting conjointly with gymnastics and the manual exercise, and the same study will be obligatory in the lycées, the pupils of which will march to the practice ground in military formation. No youth will be able to become a "one-year volunteer" without passing through the courses of shooting for two years, and even men who have passed forty years of age, and are therefore no longer liable to military service, will be urged to qualify in rifle practice.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. asks: "Can the President appoint a non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army a 2d Lieutenant, if he deems him competent for the position, without preliminary examination by a Board of Officers?" Ans.—He cannot. See Sec. 1214, Revised Statutes.

SEVERAL READERS ask: 1. If an enlisted man, upon discharge by expiration of term, is in debt to the United States, can money deposited by him during enlistment, under the act May 15, 1872, be stopped against him to pay the debt? 2. If an enlisted man is "dr. ped" from the rolls, "receiving neither discharge nor final statements, would money deposited under said act be forfeited?" Ans.—Deposits under the act of May 15, 1872, and interest thereon, are forfeited by desertion, but are wholly exempt from forfeiture by sentence of Court-martial and from liability for the soldier's debts. This seems to answer both questions.

X. The President has not the power to appoint ten cadets to the Military Academy every year. If the number appointed by the President and still in the Academy falls below ten at the close of any annual examination in June, he can make good the number by new appointments. 2. The Military Academy vacancy in the District in which Detroit is situated has already been filled, so that unless the new appointee fails, there will be no vacancy there until 1885.

FORT TOTTEN asks: Will you please inform me whether the decision by the Comptroler of the Treasury, relative to commutation of quarters for officers during the time they are on leave of absence (authorized by law), with full pay, allows collections to be made for such cases, prior to date the decision was rendered. I do, if it dated back to June, 1879, G. O. No. 85, G. O. Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., Dec. 18, 1880, published in the JOURNAL of Dec. 25. We should say that officers in receipt of commutation for quarters are entitled to allowance for quarters for any period since June 18, 1879, during which they were taking advantage of the commutative leave acts, referred to in the order. If they have drawn that allowance, a debt has been stopped against them, the stoppage is of no further effect. If they have not taken their allowance they can get it by applying to the 2d Auditor, for any period prior to July 1, 1880, and to the nearest paymaster for any period since that date.

A CONSTANT READER, B. A., New York City, writes: Will you kindly inform me whether the cross belts as worn by the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., have been abolished in the British Army or not? 2. Also the pay of a private, cavalry and infantry, in the British army, per day? Ans.—1. The British, French, and German armies now only wear the waist belt. 2. Infantry, 1 shilling 1½ pence per day; 3½ pence of this amount goes to the pension fund. Cavalry, 16 pence per day, with same allowances as pension fund.

SEVENTH NEW YORK asks: Will the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL kindly inform a Lieutenant the position he takes when reviewing officer inspects him before inspecting the company? Ans.—An officer, when inspected, stands at attention, with sword at a carry.

CAPT. A. E. H., Nashua, N. H., writes: Article 136, of Upton, says at the command "Two": "Carry the right foot fifteen inches to the rear." Does this give a distance of fifteen or eighteen inches for the position of the right foot to the rear of the left at guard? A so, a little further on, in describing the position of the piece at guard, Article 136, of Upton, says: "The butt three inches in front of the body." Does this mean three inches to the original front, or to the front of the body as it stands obliquely at guard? Ans.—1. The difference between the feet at guard is eighteen inches. 2. Original front.

H. G. T. asks: 1. What are the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the act of June 18, 1878, in regard to the promotion to commissions of non-commissioned officers of the Army? 2. What are the requirements for enlisting in the U. S. Army? 3. When a person enlists can he have a choice of the arm he wishes to enter, and if so, where can he enlist for the cavalry? 4. Can he enlist for the cavalry at the recruiting office at 3319 Market St., Phila., or will he have to go to New York? 5. Are enlisted men of the U. S. Army allowed to wear medals or badges received by them previous to enlistment and while serving in the National Guard? Ans.—1. Sections 3 and 4 of the act of June 18, 1878, are as follows: 3. That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service, and as many as vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act: Provided that all vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life. 4. That to insure the selection of proper candidates for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned officers, company assembly commanders, and sergeants, shall be recommended by a board to consist of five officers of as high rank as the convenience of the service will admit, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such non-commissioned officers. The board constituted as above shall submit a full statement in the case of each candidate examined; and on the said statements, the department commander shall indicate his remarks and forward them to the Secretary of War by the first day of June in each year. The Chief of Engineers and of other staff corps shall submit recommendations of the non-commissioned officers of their respective commands to the Secretary of War, who shall convene a board of officers for like purpose. 2. Good moral character and physical condition, able to speak English, and generally intelligent. 3. If he enlists for general service he may not, but he should select his arm before enlisting and apply at the proper rendezvous. 174 Hudson street, New York City, is the nearest. 4. The rendezvous at 3319 Market street, Phila., is for general service. He should go to New York. 5. Not as a general rule.

INQUIRER, Charlotte, N. C., writes: 1. When a company—at company drill—is marching in column of fours, right in front—the pieces at "right shoulder" and the command "four left" is given—does or does not the first sergeant come to a "carry arms" on the announcement of guide right? 2. Paragraph 61, Upton's tactics, Rest on Arms, says: "place the muzzle upon the left toe, the barrel to the right, the left hand slipping up the stock, etc." Will you please state how far "up the stock." Ans.—1. No. Par. 189 Tactics directs that the guides of each subdivision in column, marching in common and quick time shall not execute the support or rest at shoulder arms. As there is always some sufficient reason for every movement of the Tactics, it is presumed that the reason for this direction to guides of subdivisions in column, is that, the change of guide given by the commandant of the battalion, may not be heard thro' the column; the change of piece would at once designate the side of the guide, and would be taken up by the several subdivisions. A company drill in column is not a subdivision in the meaning of par. 189. 2. The tactics are vague as to whether or not the hand should stop at any point of the stock. As the hands will finally rest on the butt plate, we think the left hand should rest there at the completion of the first motion. It would certainly be the most graceful manner of executing the motion.

SERGEANT, N. Y. City, writes: If a man performs six years' duty under the seven year law as a non-commissioned officer and private, and then be elected a lieutenant, will he receive a discharge after serving one year as such, and is it a full discharge or only one for exemption from active duty, etc. Does it exempt you from jury duty? Ans.—Under Adjutant Gen. Franklyn Townsend and John B. Woodwa d a full term of service was recognized, though half of it was performed as a private or non-com. officer. We understand that the present Adj.-Gen. Fred'k Townsend insists on a full term as an officer before granting a full discharge, which allows exemption from jury duty.

COMPANY F, HARTFORD, writes: Will you please state your opinion on the following: Company of infantry, in column of platoons, on the march, arms at a right shoulder, guide left, a change of direction to the left is ordered by the instructor, during the wheel should the 1st and 2d sergeants "carry arms" (r. right shoulder arms) same as rest of the company? When in column of platoons, the guides are as the carry, during the wheel the dress is towards the marching flank without command (par. 263, Tactics); of course the corporal which is on the right does not come to a "carry," although he is the guide in reality during the wheel; after the wheel, the guide is announced as before the wheel (par. 263.) In this case I desire to know if the sergeants cease to be the guides during the wheel (they still remaining on the left flank of the platoon during the wheel), and should they come to the "right shoulder," then as soon as the guide is announced after the wheel, come to a "carry?" Ans.—Paragraph 59, Tactics, says: "During the wheel, the guide, without indication, is on the marching flank." Therefore in strict compliance with the spirit of the Tactics the sergeants should come to the "right shoulder." The movement, however, is decidedly awkward and is generally ignored by the regiments of the 1st N. Y. Division. It is argued, and with apparent justice, for at the completion of the wheel the guide is announced as before the wheel, that it is an omission of the Tactics, there being virt. ally no guide during the wheel, for, during the change of direction, mentioned the right file of the company are nominally guides of their several ranks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. SKORLEFF telegraphs to St. Petersburg, from Geok-Tepe, January 13, as follows: "On the night of the 11th-12th an immense force of Turcomans made a sortie upon the front and flanks in the siege works. Another body simultaneously attacked the camp on both flanks and in the rear. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, which lasted until after midnight. The Turcomans were ultimately repulsed from the camp and from the front and right flank of the siege works, but on the left flank they captured a redoubt from a company of trans-Caspian troops, who lost their commander and thirty-nine men killed and forty-one wounded. The Turcomans here captured mountain guns, all the gunners being killed at their posts. The Russian reserve recaptured the redoubts and one of the guns, but the Turcomans dragged away the other guns which, however, had previously been rendered useless. The enemy retreated with great loss to within a short distance of the fortress. The total Russian loss was one officer and fifty-two men killed, and five officers and 96 men wounded. The siege works were completed during the night. Russian mortars threw shells into the interior of the place the next day, and the Russian camp advanced to the first parallel. The siege is still proceeding."

The Russian Minister of War is said to have granted a concession to a company, comprising Colonels Tenner and Yakobovitch and some capitalists, for the manufacture at Toula of cartridges for the Russian army. The company is to construct a manufactory larger than any the government possesses, and will turn out cartridges at the rate of thirty-five roubles a thousand, the existing cost at the State cartridge works being forty roubles. It is believed that this new source of supply will prevent any recurrence of the scarcity of cartridges that was experienced at the critical stage of the Russo-Turkish war.

A NEW torpedo-boat, with engines working up to 100-horse-power, is to be supplied to the British Navy by Messrs. Thornycroft. The novelty consists in its being propelled by hydraulic power, a method which has already been tested with satisfactory results in the *Waterwitch*. As the nozzles were placed on each side, they could be made to assist the rudder in turning; they also enabled the ship to be stopped dead, and drove her astern just as readily as ahead, without stopping the engines. It was also proved in the course of the trials that the effect was precisely the same whether the nozzles were submerged or discharged the water from the turbine from above the water-line, so that it is possible so to fix them that they will not be liable to injury from the fire of an enemy. The advantages of this method of propulsion for torpedoed craft, should the improvements to be introduced give good results as to speed, are said to be these: It will enable them to spin round in their own length, go ahead or astern with equal alacrity, and enable them to steal upon an enemy without the slightest noise. It is also possible that, by placing the nozzles upon each quarter, the rudder may be dispensed with. Getting rid of the screw will remove the chance of fouling, and consequent disablement, either from seaweed or from obstructions purposely placed in the way.

Two Nordenfett machine guns—5-barrelled for field use—have been sent to the Cape, together with a large supply of Martini-Henry cartridges for their use.

The disputed question as to whether Batoum can hold more than seven large steamers or men-of-war was settled a few days ago, during a storm, when 28 steamers and 21 sailing vessels sought and obtained easy anchorage in the roadstead. Several of the steamers were Moscow cruisers—ex-ocean liners—and from the ease with which they took up anchorage in good water, in spite of the other vessels already in port, the Batoum correspondent of the official *Nicolaev Vestnik* concludes that the port contains abundant accommodation for at least 50 large vessels.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London newspaper, in India, says: "An Afghan never thinks of asking for quarter, but fights with the ferocity of a tiger, and clings to life until his eyes glaze and his hands refuse to pull a pistol trigger or use a knife in a dying effort to kill or maim his enemy. The stern realities of war were more pronounced on the battle-fields of Afghanistan than perhaps they have ever been in India, if we except the retributive days of the mutiny. To spare a wounded man for a minute was probably to cause the death of the next soldier who unsuspiciously walked past him."

FRAUDS have been discovered in the administration of the naval station at Havana. Eleven employees have been arrested and closely confined on board a man-of-war.

QUEEN VICTORIA has conferred on Mr. Gier, a surgeon in the British army, the first Albert medal ever accorded to a medical man. Lieut. Graham, an officer in the same regiment, was attacked with diphtheria so fiercely that the tube through which breathing was effected was

choked up, and his throat was cut to allow air to pass, but the deadly membrane grew so fast over the wound that suffocation was imminent, and to prevent it Dr. Gier for three days sucked out the poison with his tongue to keep the passage clear. His efforts were ineffectual.

A CHANGE of uniform to red in the rifle regiments of militia affiliated to infantry battalions of the English regular army is contemplated. At the present time there are nine militia regiments so situated in England, five in Wales, two in Scotland, and no less than twelve in Ireland.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART, British navy, has issued a circular in reference to the desirability of having two bow and two stern positions for a right-ahead and a right astern-fire. These positions should also, it is pointed out, admit a fire across the keel line, the primary object of Nordenfolt guns being defence against torpedo boat attack.

RUSSIAN dependence on England in shipbuilding is signally illustrated in the case of the two new frigates of the Minin type. The steel used in the construction of these is to be exclusively English. One of the frigates has been already commenced at the Baltic Iron Works on the Neva. Preparations are being rapidly made to commence the second frigate at the Galerni dock-yard.

THE revised and completed list of British war ships (exclusive of yard craft) lost since 1840, which appears as one of the appendices to the report of the *Atalanta* Committee, shows that the *Atalanta* is the last of nine "that are known to have capsized or have never been heard of." The following is a list of the nine:

Tons.	Class.	When Lost.	Constructor.
Victor..... 332	S. Sloop	1842-3	Sir W. Rule, Bombay.
Louisa..... 75	S. Cutter	1841	Purchased at Canton.
Nerbudda... 420	Brig Sloop	1856	Sir W. Symonds.
Sappho..... 428	Brig Sloop	1859	Sir W. Symonds.
Heron..... 482	Brig Sloop	1859	Sir W. Symonds.
Camilla..... 549	Brig Sloop	1861	Sir W. Symonds.
Captain.... 4,272	S.A.P. Ship	1870	Captain Coles and Messrs. Laird.
Eurydice... 921	S., 6th Rate	1878	Admiral Elliot.
Atalanta... 923	S., 6th Rate	1880	Sir W. Symonds.

T. NORDENFELT, of London, Eng., has secured a patent from the British government for the manufacture of cast iron bullets. The bullets are cast in a chill with their diameter slightly less than the calibre of the gun. Where they commence to curve to the point there are one or more rings of copper or other suitable material which project from the iron to fill up the bore of the barrel and guide the bullets. At the rear end is a gas check shaped somewhat like a cup with a hole through the bottom, and arranged so as to fill up the rifling when pressed out by the gases. The chills are

made in halves with a loose plug against the base of each bullet. They are also provided with grooves to receive the copper discs, which are made with holes in the centre. Besides the grooves for the discs there is a space for the gas check, which has also a central hole.

It is said that no reductions whatever are contemplated in regard to the strength of the Russian army, and that contemplated reforms will be chiefly confined to a reorganization of the War Office, which is encumbered with a large number of officials of the Barnacle description. The retrenchment effected in this direction will go towards reducing the deficit in the military budget, which, owing to the advance in the price of food and forage, and the depreciation of the rouble, is increasing every year.

THE Second Chamber of the Dutch Legislature by a vote of 43 against 24 has voted a grant of 7,000 guilders for a new Arctic expedition by the ship *William Barrenz* next year.

In the debate on the naval estimates, which took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last December, Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine, in reply to the attacks of the Opposition, made a speech vigorously defending his plan of suspending the construction of ironclads of the type of the *Duilio* and *Italia*, and of substituting for them ironclads of moderate dimensions. The Minister, in support of his argument, cited the action of the British government, which had, he said, already entered upon the same course. In conclusion, he declared that the admirals commanding the Italian navy were nearly all favorable to the construction of ironclads of from 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the British army has issued a General Order to the effect that if at any meeting of volunteers in uniform political matter of a controversial nature is introduced into any speech delivered to the meeting, it will be the duty of the senior officer present to take steps to prevent a breach of the above regulation. It will probably be sufficient to call the attention of the speaker to the position in which the meeting is placed by the nature of his address, but if this course does not avail, it will be the duty of the senior officer to dissolve the meeting, and to direct the officers and men who may be present in uniform to withdraw.

THE anchor and chain belonging to the ill-fated *Terror*, which was recently found near the Nore light-ship has been brought to Sheerness Dockyard, and placed upon the anchor rack, where it may be inspected by the public. A portion of the anchor is much eaten away by rust, but the stock is still in a good state of preservation, the name, "*Terror*," and the weight, 20cwt. 1qr. 7lb., being clearly legible thereon. The *Terror* is supposed to have "slipped" her anchor at the Nore when she started in company with the *Erebus* up-

on the Arctic Expedition in which Sir John Franklin and so many gallant seamen perished. The anchor is to be preserved as a relic of the unfortunate ship.

THE expenditure of the sum of £35,000 at Gibraltar, to fit the fortifications at that station to receive the 100-ton guns which it has been decided to add to the present armament of the fortress, has been authorized.

DURING the winter season the German navy is a scene of unrelenting activity, when short days and bad weather preclude the profitable employment of officers and men afloat, and the work of theoretical and scientific instruction is carried on in every German naval port with unremitting assiduity in suitable buildings on shore. During the last seven years no less than nine institutions for this purpose have been established in the German war harbors. In 1872 a dockyard school was founded at Dantzig; in 1873 a seaman-gunners' school was established at Friedrichsort; in 1875 the Marine Academy was opened at Kiel, seamen and dockyard detached schools at Wilhelmshafen and Kiel, and the boys' school at Friedrichsort was reorganized; in 1876 a scientific establishment for the instruction of engineers and machinists was founded at Kiel, as well as a school for the higher instruction of paymasters; and in 1877 a torpedo school was established at Kiel.

AMONG the numerous Fountain Pens invented during the last few years, PRINCE'S seem to have earned an enviable reputation for durability. See what Gen. Starring says about them in the announcement in another column. Manufactured by John S. Purdy, 212 Broadway, New York.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE should be used when you are suffering from mental or physical exhaustion.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD—Positively cures Nervous Debility, and all weakness of generative organs—price \$1—6 for \$5—all druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Ave., N. Y.

MARRIED.

LOCKETT—GRANT.—At New York City, in St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, Lieut. JAMES LOCKETT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss HELEN GRANT, daughter of Mrs. Henry D. Grant.

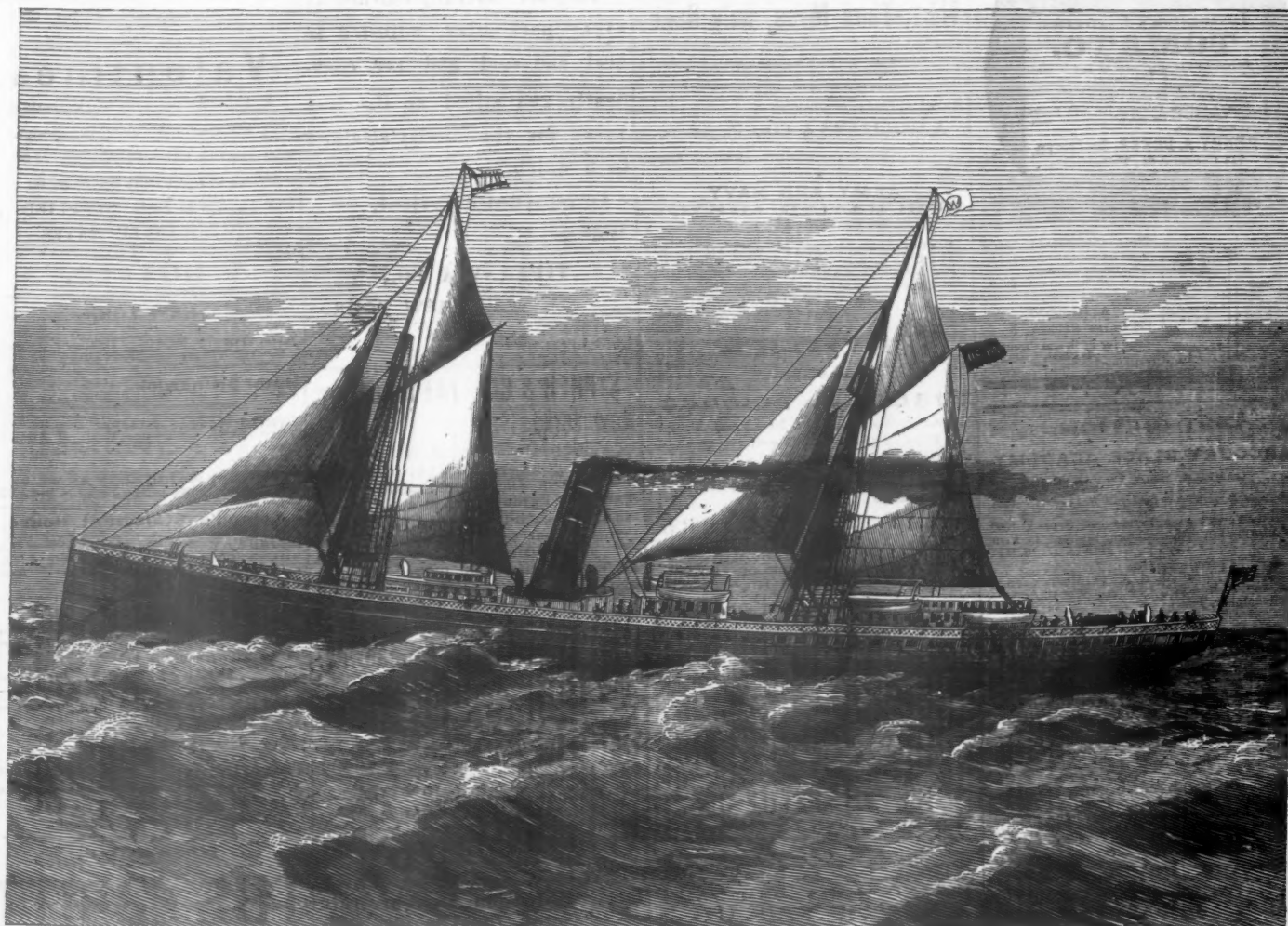
DIED.

BYRNE.—At Fort Mojave, Arizona, Jan. 11, Captain THOMAS BYRNE, 12th U. S. Infantry.

CHILSON.—Suddenly at Fort Duncan, Texas, Jan. 18, Captain GEORGE W. CHILSON, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

KELLOGG.—At Ashtabula, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1881, Dr. L. D. KELLOGG, late Surgeon 17th Ill. Vols., Medical Director McArthur's Div., and father of Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., in his 65th year.

THOM.—In Portland, Maine, January 15, Mrs. MARY LUCIA THOM, wife of General George Thom, U. S. Arm., aged 50 years.



THE STEAMSHIP "NEWPORT."

WINTER IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

WE publish to-day a drawing of James E. Ward and Company's magnificent steamship *Newport*, the latest addition to the fleet of first-class vessels of their line between New York and Havana.

Five years ago, a steamer of 1,000 tons, leaving for

Havana, Cuba, was considered a large one, and it is only since the Messrs. Ward undertook to change their lines of sailing vessels into steamers, when they built the first *Saratoga*, afterwards sold to the Russian government for a cruiser, and the *Niagara*, that New York saw ships of over 2,000 tons built in the most sub-

stantial manner, and surpassing even the luxury and splendor of the Transatlantic lines trading along our Atlantic coast. To them we are, therefore, indebted for the truly wonderful change that has taken place, their liberal example having been followed by other lines to our principal Southern ports. The Messrs.

Ward are Americans, and as true patriots, have particular pride in the flag that adorns their fleet; no wonder then that they boast as they do of the "only weekly line of American steamers," and well may they boast, since, and we say it to our shame, it is the only weekly line of American steamers running to a foreign port, which is maintained with regularity, notwithstanding the strong competition they have from foreign lines.

All the steamers of this line are of iron, large and powerful, and have already proven their superiority in the dreadful storms of the past year.

In point of naval architecture the *Newport* is said to be the most complete vessel ever launched at an American ship yard. Every new invention for increasing the safety and speed, or adding to the comforts of an ocean steamer, was applied in the construction of this vessel. She is 348 feet in length, 38½ feet beam, and 23½ feet from the spar deck to the keelson, which leaves a height of 8½ feet between the cabin floor and ceiling. The keel was laid on February 12, and the vessel launched on June 12. The hull is built of the best plate iron (the largest plate being 12 feet by 6½ feet), triple riveted, and the angle irons being unusually heavy. The plating is of ½ iron, with the exception of the garboard and deck strokes, which are of ¾ iron. She has two iron decks, and six water-tight transverse bulkheads. The shaft alley is inclosed by two longitudinal bulkheads, which prevent the entrance of water into the engine or boiler rooms in case of accident to the after part of the vessel.

The clean sweep of the upper or promenade deck, from one end to the other, is very fine, and gives a promenade of 390 feet straight ahead. The saloon, which stretches from side to side of the ship, affords ample room for three tables placed longitudinally, and

providing comfortable sittings for all the cabin passengers she can carry, as well as the principal officers. The finish of the saloon is artistic in the highest degree, being a combination of the Queen Ann and Eastlake styles. Each end of the saloon presents a blaze of mirrors. The joinerwork, by William Rowland, is finished in mahogany, amaranth, maple, satinwood, white holly, Hungarian ash, and French walnut. The revolving chairs and settees are finished in a similar style, and are upholstered in purple velvet, which forms a pleasing contrast to the rich carpets and silk blinds of the side lights. The main staircase leading to the promenade deck is considered one of the finest pieces of inlaid or marqueterie work ever attempted.

The state-rooms, of which there are thirty-eight—twenty on the saloon deck and eighteen on the promenade deck—with accommodations for one hundred first class passengers, surpass anything ever built in any American vessel in light, ventilation, and other comfort. They are finished much in the same style as the saloon. The ladies' saloon, the ladies' toilet-room, and the gentlemen's smoking-room are superb specimens of workmanship. The smoking-room is oval in shape, twenty-four feet in length, is lighted from a dome skylight, and is furnished with five card tables. The captain's room, immediately abaft the pilot-house, the chief engineer's and other officers' staterooms, the barber shop, bathrooms, pantry, and steward's apartments, are also furnished in keeping with the rest of the ship, and in excellent taste. There are also the galley, butcher shop, bakery, laundry, surgery, hospital, and storerooms, all of which are fitted up on a liberal scale. Electric bells connect every part of the vessel with the captain's, purser's, and steward's room.

The steerage, fitted up for the accommodation of

thirty passengers of that class, is a little world of luxury and cleanliness to those who have been accustomed to travel in that way. Ventilation, light, comfortable berths, plenty of water, and tables supplied with wholesome food, have been provided as the chief requirements. The engines are on the compound principle. The diameter of the cylinders is 90 and 48 inches respectively, with 4½ feet stroke. The engines are capable of developing 3,000 horse-power. As the vessel's tonnage is about 3,000, the engine power is about one horse-power per ton, which is greater in proportion than that of the *Arizona*, the most powerful steamship afloat, in proportion to registered tonnage. The entire engine department is more roomy and better ventilated than that on any steamship afloat. All of the steam pumps are so arranged that they may be connected with any part of the vessel in case of fire or leak, their united capacity being equal to 70,000 gallons or about 1,750 barrels a minute. Among other new appliances in modern steamship building are novel provisions for extinguishing fire. Steam fire annihilators are connected with every department of the vessel. The life-boats, life-rafts, life-buoys, and life-preservers, are sufficient for any emergency, and in the extinguishing of fire and lowering of boats every man has his duty and every officer his particular command. The *Newport* has two masts, her rig being that of a square sail schooner, and she spreads sufficient canvas to enable her to proceed on her voyage, quite independent of steam, should her machinery meet with an accident. Her steam steering apparatus, steam winches for handling the cargo, weighing anchor, or warping the vessel, are also valuable modern acquisitions in ship construction. When viewed fore and aft her lines are so beautiful and her sides so clear and flush that she resembles a very large yacht.

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ALFRED E. JENNINGS, PROPRIETOR.
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SINKS URINALS & WASH BASINS ALL
PATENTED IMPROVED & TESTED
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Raised by the originator of and is superior to the Acme and Paragon Tomatoes. Blood-red, smooth, solid and productive. Original Package, 25 cents; 50 cents for \$1.00. Breese's Garden Calendar for 1881 mailed free. Valuable to the market gardener, amateur and farmer.
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A Private Boarding School for Boys of All Ages. Trinity Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880. For information and circulars, address the Principal, JNO. D. H. McKINLEY, A.M.

Refers, by permission, to Gen. Jno. C. Tidball, U. S. A., Ft. Monroe, Va. Capt. Jno. F. Rodgers, U. S. A., Schuylkill Arty., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs. C. W. BOKER, who refers to Gen. C. O. Angur, S. B. Holabird, Maj. S. M. Horton, Surg. U. S. A.

WEST POINT VIREUM (SCHOOL FOR BOYS), Annapolis College, opens Sept. 18, 1880. Scientific.
Col. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal, Sing Sing N. Y.

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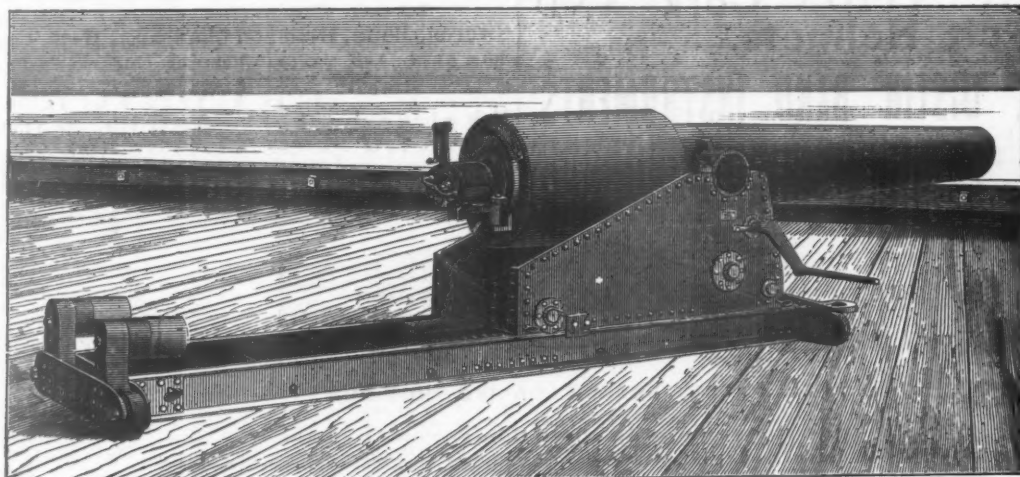
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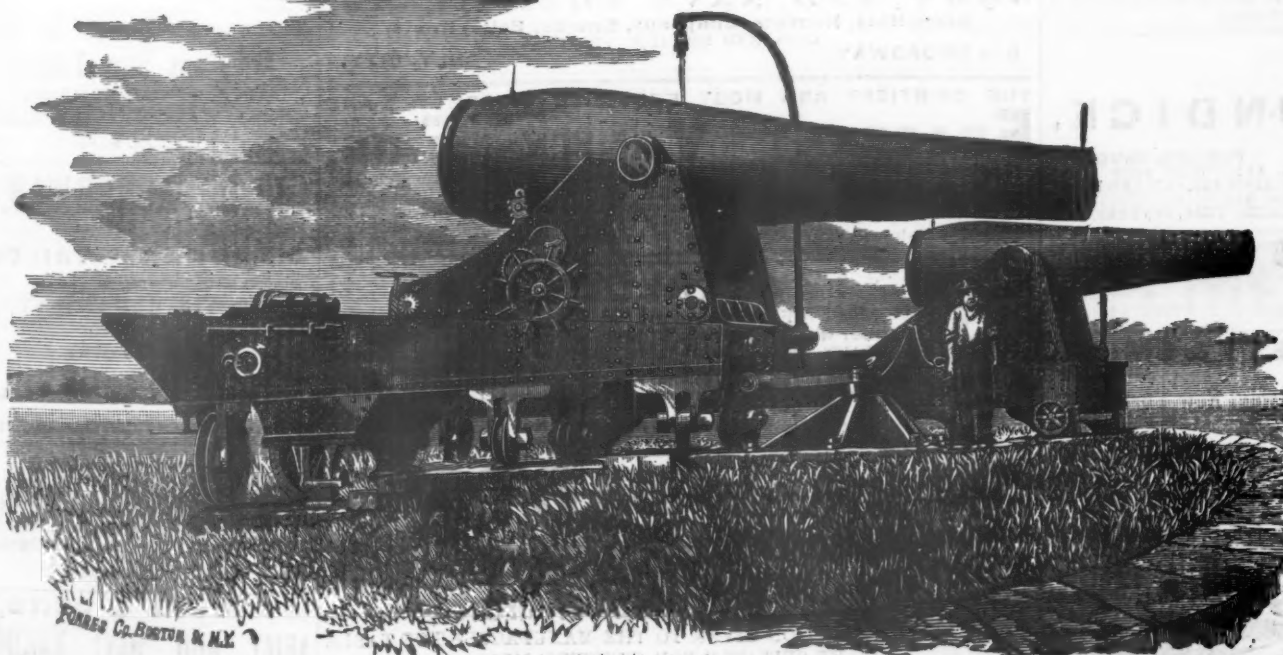
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